

The Global Newspaper Edited and Published in Paris Printed simultaneously in Paris, London, Zurich, Hong Kong, Singapore, The Hague, Marseille, New York, Rome, Tokyo, Frankfurt.

HERALD INTERNATIONAL Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Subscription rates for various countries including USA, Canada, Europe, and others.

No. 33,888 7/92

PARIS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1992

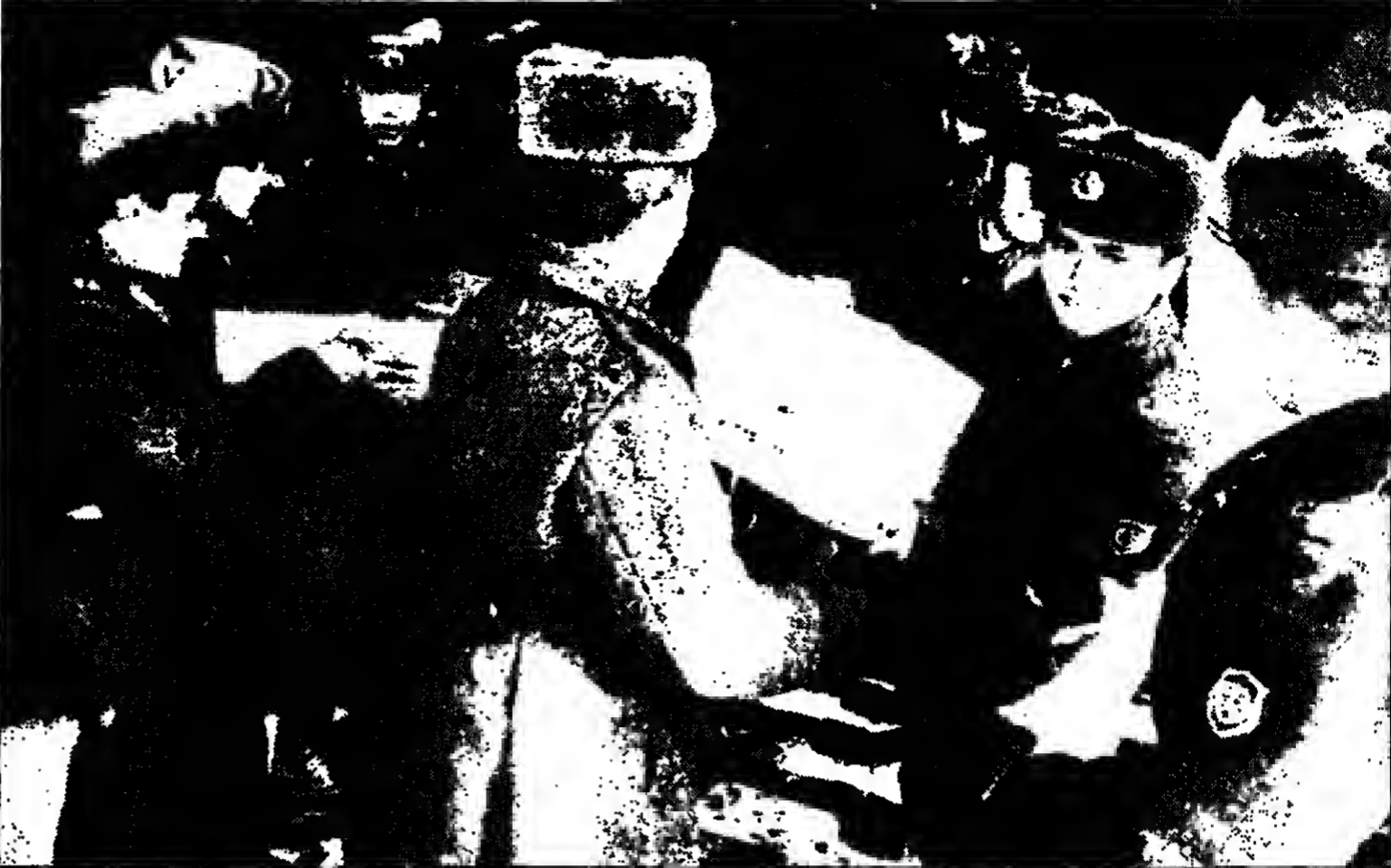
ESTABLISHED 1887



Blair Gives U.S. a More Bonnie Look The United States won its first medal of the Winter Olympics on Monday when an old hand at the game, Bonnie Blair, waving to her coach, Peter Müller, in the photo above, won her second consecutive women's 500-meter speedskating gold. Ye Qiaobo of China got the silver.

Girardelli Flops Marc Girardelli's Olympic jinx continued when a fall in the downhill part of the combined competition ended his medal hopes for the second day in a row. Jan Einar Thorsen of Norway had Monday's best time. Switzerland's Paul Accola was fifth on Monday and appeared to be well placed to win his first Olympic medal because of his skill in the slalom Tuesday.

Hackl, at Last Georg Hackl of Germany, right, the silver medalist in 1988, won gold this time in the men's single luge and said: "It's wonderful that such an investment has a return all in one day." Winter Olympic report: Pages 26 and 27.



Soldiers in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, unloading medicine from a U.S. Air Force plane that arrived Monday in one of 54 flights scheduled to the republics.

An Untimely Detour for the Channel Tunnel

By Erik Ipsen LONDON — Long before the Channel Tunnel even opens, its trains are already running late. That news came Monday when Eurotunnel PLC, owner of the planned rail link between Britain and France, announced that the tunnel would miss its planned June 1993 opening by several months, largely because of the late delivery of trains. By starting operations in September the tunnel's operators will now have to forgo their revenue from the busy summer months. "There is blame enough to go all the way around, and he who says it's not his fault is probably to blame," said Sir Alastair Morton, chairman of Eurotunnel, in an interview on British television. Most bankers and brokerage analysts appeared surprised by the news. "I never thought they stood much chance of meeting the June deadline," said Stephen Clapham, an analyst with Nomura Research in London. In trading on Monday, Eurotunnel's stock confirmed that view of a long-expected event. The shares held relatively firm, losing 2 percent of their value in Paris to close at 45.85 francs (\$8.60). "A summer opening has not been in the cards since last year," said Jean-Jacques Limagne, an analyst in Paris with the James Capel & Co. brokerage. While it is true that the consortium will miss its peak summer season, only the most optimistic of experts had ever expected that the tunnel would operate at the peak of capacity from the beginning anyway. Instead, traffic has long been expected to gradually build as the tunnel is phased in. Thus, the analysts say, the loss of revenue from the tunnel's first summer will not be that significant, although the delay will mean at least one more season of grace for the owners and operators of Channel ferries. Many analysts took a philosophical view of the whole thing on Monday. They pointed out that a delay of several months in a project that is not supposed to earn its first profit until 1999 and pay its first dividend until the year 2000 is all but academic. According to Eurotunnel officials, the postponed opening results in large part from delays in the production of railroad cars for British Rail and the French national railroad, the SNCF. Those two companies will operate through-train service via the tunnel, while Eurotunnel will offer its own shuttle service from Folkestone, England, to Calais, France. Eurotunnel is not expected to operate at full capacity until early 1994. As for the delays in producing the rolling stock, complaints surfaced as long ago as 1987 that both the British and the French railroads were dragging their feet on their orders. Then too, on the western end of the tunnel, expectations that British

U.S. Airlift Joins Global Move to Feed Ex-Republics

Baker Calls 54 Flights 'Investment in Security' For New Democracies

By David Hoffman FRANKFURT — The international effort to speed humanitarian relief to the former Soviet republics took a symbolic step forward Monday as United States military cargo planes lumbered into the air with food and pharmaceuticals for newly independent nations struggling with the transition to democracy and free markets. Although numerous private groups and European countries have been shipping food and medicine to the republics for months, the airlift Monday marked the most far-reaching U.S. government effort so far. The airlift, called "Operation Provide Hope," began with 12 planned flights by Air Force C-5 and C-141 cargo planes from Frankfurt and Turkey carrying an estimated 500 tons of surplus military food rations and medicines to a dozen cities. U.S. officials said the airlift eventually would include 54 flights to 23 cities. The food and medicines were accompanied by labels in English and Russian that said, "From the American people, who assure you the struggle for democracy is worth it." Unlike the Berlin airlift of 1949, this operation is not intended to feed people over a long period, but rather to serve as a gesture of Western support. U.S. officials said the airlift would meet only a tiny amount of the needs in Russia and the other republics. For example, they said, the food on a C-5 cargo plane that flew from Moscow to Moscow would be consumed at soup kitchens there in just two nights. "We know that 54 flights of American aircraft cannot fill all the bare food shelves of Russia and Tajikistan, Armenia and Turkmenistan," said Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d at a ceremony launching the airlift. "But these flights will provide emergency food and medical supplies to orphanages, retirement homes and schools," he said. The airlift "is not charity," Mr. Baker said, but "an investment in security." The U.S. airlift is being financed by \$100 million in Pentagon funds allocated last fall by the Democrats in Congress for transportation of humanitarian relief to the former Soviet republics. At the time, Mr. Baker and President George Bush refused to endorse the effort out of concern that there would be a domestic political backlash to helping the former Soviet Union while domestic needs were unmet. In his remarks on Friday, Mr. Baker made no mention of the Democrats' role. As he flew to Frankfurt, Mr. Baker acknowledged that after the humanitarian relief effort, the Western democracies may be called upon for a far more ambitious contribution in the form of a multibillion-dollar currency stabilization fund for Russia. "It may well be that there might be some participation by nations either as a group or bilaterally in addition to whatever was provided by the International Monetary Fund and World Bank," he said. But, striking a note of caution, Mr. Baker added, "I frankly don't see that happening before there is a credible, overall economic reform program that has been discussed with the international financial institutions." A currency stabilization fund would be a multibillion-dollar account established from outside donations to help support the ruble. The mere existence of the fund would be intended to create confidence in the currency and allow it to be freely convertible into other currencies. According to senior U.S. policymakers, there

New U.S. Security Offer: A Pay-as-You-Go Shield

Space Arms Lessen Dependence on Foreign Bases By Joseph Fitchett PARIS — A new U.S. message is going out to allied governments in Europe: Do more to help U.S. trade or risk seeing American troops go home. In delivering a warning along these lines at an international gathering this weekend in Germany, Vice President Dan Quayle made the longer-term point that Washington sees future U.S. military help becoming available to other countries mainly on a pay-as-you-go basis. While Mr. Quayle denied on Monday that he had explicitly linked progress on trade issues with the rate of U.S. forces' departing from Europe, the thrust of comments by him and congressmen from both U.S. political parties was that U.S. taxpayers no longer saw the need to bear the brunt of maintaining a large alliance. Trade-offs between defense and economic issues have been a constant theme among allies during NATO's recurring debates on burden-sharing during the Cold War. The U.S. lend-lease program sent weapons to Britain to help fight Nazi Germany before Washington was ready to fight in World War II. What is new, Bush administration officials said Monday, is that the emerging military technology has made the United States less dependent on foreign bases for U.S. forces. "So a threat to pull back to home bases is more credible," a U.S. official said. European governments appear unlikely to seek defense budgets capable of producing space-age weapons of their own, but they also seem increasingly willing to resist U.S. pressure for economic concessions, even at the risk of a U.S. disengagement from Europe. With the NATO alliance becoming less central in U.S. and European thinking, the United States will inevitably have to try to recover costs for its military programs by charging

Ex-Stasi Chief Goes on Trial in Berlin

Some Say That Mielke Is Feigning Senility By Marc Fisher BERLIN — This was the day East Germans have been waiting for ever since the wall came down. Finally, one of the men who built the repressive Communist system would be brought to justice. Erich Mielke, omniscient chief of East Germany's former Stasi secret police, the man who constructed an intelligence apparatus that kept files on 6 million citizens, was carried Monday by four guards into Room 700 of Criminal Court, placed inside a cage of bulletproof glass and charged with murder. "Are you Erich Mielke?" asked Judge Theodor Seidel. "Yes." "When were you born?" Silence. Again the question, again no response. Mr. Mielke, now 84, slumped over his cane and pulled his brown leather fedora down almost to his eyebrows. His lawyers say he is losing alertness. A host of doctors have examined Mr. Mielke and offered contradictory diagnoses. Some say he is depressed, senile, incapable of understanding the trial. Others say he suffers heart problems but is conscious of his surroundings and mentally clear. Prosecutors say the senile appearance is an act. Germany's popular press is running wild with stories claiming to prove that the old man knows exactly what he is doing: a report in Bild accurately predicted Monday that Mr. Mielke would play the "hat trick," using his omnipresent fedora to hide from the judges. Even if there were no question about Mr. Mielke's mind, united Germany's first trial of a top East German government figure would have faced an inauspicious start. Someday, if he is still alive and aware, Mr. Mielke, East Germany's second most powerful



Bailiffs helping Erich Mielke enter the court Monday in Berlin.

The Tyson Case Goes to Jurors

The jury in the rape trial of Mike Tyson began deliberations in Indianapolis on Monday after hearing the prosecution liken the boxer to a "thug in the alley." In a closing argument, the deputy prosecutor, Barbara Traihen, said Mr. Tyson used his boxing fame to coax the alleged victim, an 18-year-old beauty pageant contestant, to his bedroom. "The defendant used his fame and reputation in the same identical manner as a thug in the alley uses a knife and gun," she said. (Page 5)

Hungary and Japan Face Off on Factory Floor

By Peter Maass The Suzuki project is viewed as a test case of Japanese investment in Eastern Europe. If it goes well, the reluctant Japanese might take a second look at the region, which they have virtually shunned despite talk two years ago of doing their share to help the post-Communist world get back on its feet. "Japan is genuinely not interested in Eastern Europe," said John Reed, senior editor of Business International, a Vienna-based consulting company that specializes in foreign investment in Eastern Europe. "Japan has no strategic interests in the region," he said. The only interest for the Japanese, Mr. Reed added, is that Eastern Europe might be a "springboard" into a European single market. With factory construction under way, groups of Hungarians were sent to Hamamatsu late last year for a six-month training course. Those selected were excited about the opportunity to get a taste of capitalist prosperity in Japan. But once there, they began a rigorous training course that, to their surprise, included workdays of 9 or 10 hours, including Saturdays, and the food they dislike. The Hungarians discovered the joys of Japan-bashing and the Japanese began to have second thoughts about trying to satisfy East Europeans, even those desperate for foreign investment. "There are some problems that we would like to solve jointly," said Gyorgy Izsak, a general manager of Magyar Suzuki, the Japanese-dominated joint venture that owns and operates the factory. Anticipating the problem of employee foot-dragging, Suzuki hired young Hungarians who had little or no experience in Communist-run companies, on the assumption that the younger generation would adapt easily to a new work order. "They would like to work in a Hungarian way, but Japanese work conditions are different," Mr. Izsak said with a frown. Suzuki is not the first foreign company to learn that Communist-era work habits die hard. General Electric Co. bought Hungary's largest light-bulb manufacturer

Weather Page 2. Crossword Page 4.

See ALLIES, Page 5. See TRIAL, Page 2. See HUNGARY, Page 2. See PRINTS, Page 5.

Triumphalism

Triumphalism... especially of landslide victories... do well to remember the... I recall the euphoria after the... rubbed their hands in anticipation... verbal javelin to hurl at the celebratory triumphalism.

Page 11 FOR MORE CLASSIFIED

Word search puzzle grid with clues on the left.

Various small advertisements and notices including 'Lost Thursday', 'National Recruitment', and 'SPANY'.

Panel Finds Soviets Squirrelled Away A Party Fortune

By Celestine Bohlen New York Times Service

MOSCOW—One month before the August coup that broke the Communist Party's grip on the Soviet Union, its general secretary, President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, signed a document authorizing the party to put its money into small enterprises, joint stock companies, private banks and other capitalist ventures, according to testimony Monday at a Russian parliamentary hearing.

The document, revealed by the deputy Russian prosecutor, Evgeni K. Lisov, confirmed a trend that was well under way by last July as party functionaries scurried to shelter themselves and their money from the coming market economy.

But, said Mr. Lisov, there could have been other motives for Mr. Gorbachev's signature. "Investigators would like to know whether or not these investments were made in case the Soviet Communist Party had to go underground," he said at the hearing.

So far, the prosecutor's investigation into the party's financial affairs has turned up 7 billion rubles in Soviet bank accounts, including 2.5 billion rubles in assets and property.

At the current exchange rate, 7 billion rubles is worth \$64 million, but in terms of the battered Russian economy, it is a much bigger fortune. In addition to the ruble accounts, Mr. Lisov's team of investigators have seized hard currency accounts and cash, totaling \$26 million.

But the prosecutors have not been able to find, here or abroad, the rest of the Soviet Communist Party's hidden fortunes. These are said in unconfirmed reports to include up to \$50 billion, 60 tons of gold, 150 tons of silver and eight tons of platinum. They are widely thought to be tucked away in Swiss bank accounts or laundered through foreign joint ventures.

Mr. Lisov said he had no information of personal hard-currency bank accounts held by the party's top-ranking officials. But, he said, the investigative team has found enough to be convinced that criminal charges should be brought against top party officials, and to begin questioning key figures like the former party secretary for foreign relations, Boris Ponomarev.

Alexei Surkov, a member of the parliamentary commission overseeing the investigation, said it would press to declare the former party to be "unconstitutional" and



An Azerbaijani woman from Khalavsha in the Nagorno-Karabakh region wept as she told Azerbaijani villagers in neighboring Fizuli that three of her cousins were murdered and mutilated by Armenian forces last week. The woman's account could not be verified.

Clashes in Armenian Enclave Kill 24

Reuters

MOSCOW—At least 24 people have been killed in fresh fighting between Armenian and Azerbaijani gunmen over the disputed enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh, Tass said Monday.

It quoted Armenian Interior Ministry officials in Nagorno-Karabakh's capital, Stepanakert, as saying four Armenians and 20 Azerbaijanis had been killed in clashes around the Armenian village of Kirichen.

More than 1,000 people have been killed in four years of fighting over Nagorno-Karabakh, populated mainly by Armenians but situated in and administered by Azerbaijan.

In another development, Russian Interior Ministry troops have withdrawn from Grozny, capital of the breakaway Chechen-Ingush Autonomous Republic, after attacks on military bases there, Tass reported.

In a separate report, the agency said President Dzhokhar Dudaev had put his forces on alert and mobilized local army reserves, border guards, paratroops and special police units to protect military installations.

A night curfew was imposed on the city, a center of nationalist tension in southern Russia, where several people have been killed in raids by unidentified groups trying to seize weapons.

Two people were killed and more than 20 wounded when the Interior Ministry troops were attacked on Saturday, Tass said.

The independent Interfax press agency said there had been gun battles throughout Saturday night between attackers and national guardsmen protecting an infantry regiment in the south-east of Grozny. The regular troops took no part in the clashes.

Despite Embargo, Croatia Awaits Jets

By Blaine Harden

ZAGREB, Croatia—This former Yugoslav republic, which remains subject to a United Nations arms embargo, will take delivery of fighter aircraft from unnamed European governments within a month, the chief of staff of the Croatian Air Force said Monday.

Brigadier Milan Macek said that since mid-January, when the 12 nations of the European Community granted Croatia international recognition, it has become "significantly" easier for his government to buy fighter jets, anti-aircraft weapons systems and other arms from European governments.

"We expect our unjust shortage of aircraft to be resolved in less than one month," said Brigadier Macek, a former federal air force pilot who defected to Croatia last year. "Since recognition, our negotiations with foreign government representatives are swifter and the results are bigger and better."

In a report last week to the UN Security Council, Secretary-General Butros Butros Ghali said he was "disturbed" by reports that the UN arms embargo "is not being observed" in Yugoslavia and its former republics.

A fragile UN-brokered truce has generally held for more than a month, and plans are being made to bring a 10,000-member peace-keeping force into parts of Croatia that were seized by the Serb-dominated Yugoslav Army during six months of fighting.

"In the circumstances, it is all the more essential that the arms embargo be scrupulously respected," Mr. Butros Ghali told the Security Council.

The Security Council approved Mr. Butros Ghali's recommendation that deployment of the peacekeepers be delayed until it becomes clear whether the force will be accepted by the Serbian enclave of Krajina inside Croatia.

That question remains unresolved, despite insistence from Serbia and the federal army that the peacekeepers be accepted. More than 80 representatives of the self-proclaimed state voted over the weekend to accept the UN force, but Krajina's leader, Milan Babic, a Serb, still says he will resist it.

The assembly of Krajina voted Monday to hold a referendum Feb. 22 on accepting the peacekeepers.

President Franjo Tudjman of Croatia said over the weekend that, while he supports the UN peace plan, his government "of course has to obtain weapons."

Mr. Tudjman denied that Croatia has any official agreement with bordering Hungary to import arms. When asked if large amounts of arms are entering Croatia unofficially through Hungary, the president said, "No comment."

Croatia was pounded during fighting last year by jet fighter-bombers of the Yugoslav military. Croatia had no air-defense system or military planes when it declared itself independent and the fighting began.

WORLD BRIEFS

Britain Sends More Troops to Ulster

LONDON (Reuters) — Britain ordered 600 additional troops to Northern Ireland on Monday as part of its attempts to end a surge in sectarian killings. Eight people have been killed in Belfast in the last week.

Czechs and Slovaks Agree on Treaty

PRAGUE (AP) — Czech and Slovak leaders have reached agreement after months of divisive negotiation on a treaty that would define the relationship of their republics in a future federation.

ANC and Rival Urge Calm After 20 Die

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) — South Africa's two main black groups appealed for calm on Monday after an eruption of township violence over the weekend that witnesses said resulted in the deaths of at least 20 people, including several girls.

Thais Say Burma Halts Border Span

BANGKOK (AFP) — Burmese soldiers have stopped building a bridge across the Moei River marking the border with Thailand after Bangkok warned that force would be used if the work continued.

Thesis Details Navy Sex Harassment

SAN DIEGO (AP) — A study by a retired U.S. Navy officer asserts that sexual harassment is widespread in the navy, but many women are fearful of reporting it.

For the Record

Cholera has killed 41 people and affected about 5,000 in eastern Ethiopia, the Ethiopian News Agency reported Monday from Addis Ababa.

Correction

A headline on an article Thursday about a canceled film on sumo wrestlers inaccurately described the role of Sony Pictures Entertainment in the project.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Scandinavian Airlines System and Austrian Airlines have agreed to cooperate on a four-times weekly nonstop service between Copenhagen and Chicago, beginning March 30.

The Weather

Table with columns for regions (North America, Europe, Asia), today's forecast, and tomorrow's forecast, including temperature ranges and weather conditions.

AID: U.S. Airlift Joins the Global Effort to Help Feed Ex-Soviet Republics

(Continued from page 1) is a growing realization in the Bush administration that such a fund may well be the next major step required.

HUNGARY: TRIAL: In Berlin, Ex-Stasi Chief Is Caged in Court

(Continued from page 1) ing company in 1989 for about \$150 million, and although the venture is moving ahead, GE's top executive in Hungary says worker discipline remains a problem.

Visiting New York City? Gramercy Park Hotel. Distinguished 509 room hotel overlooking Gramercy Park. Excellent Restaurant, Cocktail Lounge, Piano Bar and Room Service.

Singapore Moves to Ban Imports of Older Cars. SINGAPORE—Imports of motor vehicles that are more than three years old will be banned beginning Sept. 1.

OIL & MONEY CONFERENCES 1992. We are pleased to announce the dates for the two major energy forums co-sponsored by the International Herald Tribune and The Oil Daily Group.

Focus Is On Day... Dow Corning... Oil & Money... Various advertisements and notices on the right margin.



BRIEFS

Troops to Ulster... ordered 600 additional troops...

Agree on Treaty... leaders have reached agreement...

Calm After 20 Days... South Africa's two main...

Halts Border Span... soldiers have stopped building...

Sex Harassment... by a retired U.S. Navy officer...



Patrick J. Buchanan, a challenger for the Republican presidential nomination, going up for a jump shot while playing backball at a health club on Monday in Manchester, New Hampshire.

Focus Is on New Hampshire On Day of Caucuses in Iowa

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire — President George Bush worked the phones Monday morning...

Haitians Say They Fled Again to Avoid Beatings

By Howard W. French... MIAMI — Dozens of refugees forcibly returned to Haiti...

[Mr. Quayle, on a European visit, said the United States was screening each refugee...

Haiti since October after a military coup against the country's first elected government...

Refugee and immigration rights advocates asserted Sunday that the State Department...

Venezuela, Nervous, Censors News on Coup Chief

By James Brooke... CARACAS — Wary that plotters of an unsuccessful coup may be depicted as heroes...

Mr. Pérez said, "Let's not make a starting figure out of a fellow who betrayed the armed forces and caused death and damage."

Journalists say the censorship violates one of Latin America's oldest traditions of press freedom...

refers, a newspaper, said in an advertisement that its Saturday issue would carry a full-color supplement...

Alex Haley, 70, Author of the 'Roots' Saga, Dies

SEATTLE — Alex Haley, 70, whose book "Roots: The Saga of an American Family" inspired people to search for their ancestors...

Mr. Haley said in a 1988 interview that he was able to become a writer because his father left behind the life of a sharecropper...

Mr. Haley's first book after "Roots" was a novella, "A Different Kind of Christmas," which told the tale of Fletcher Randall...

Advertisement for 'LESANS CRAVATE GRILL' featuring a logo and contact information for the PALACE HOTEL GSTAAD SWITZERLAND.

Dow Corning Knew 20 Years Ago of Gel-Implant Leakage

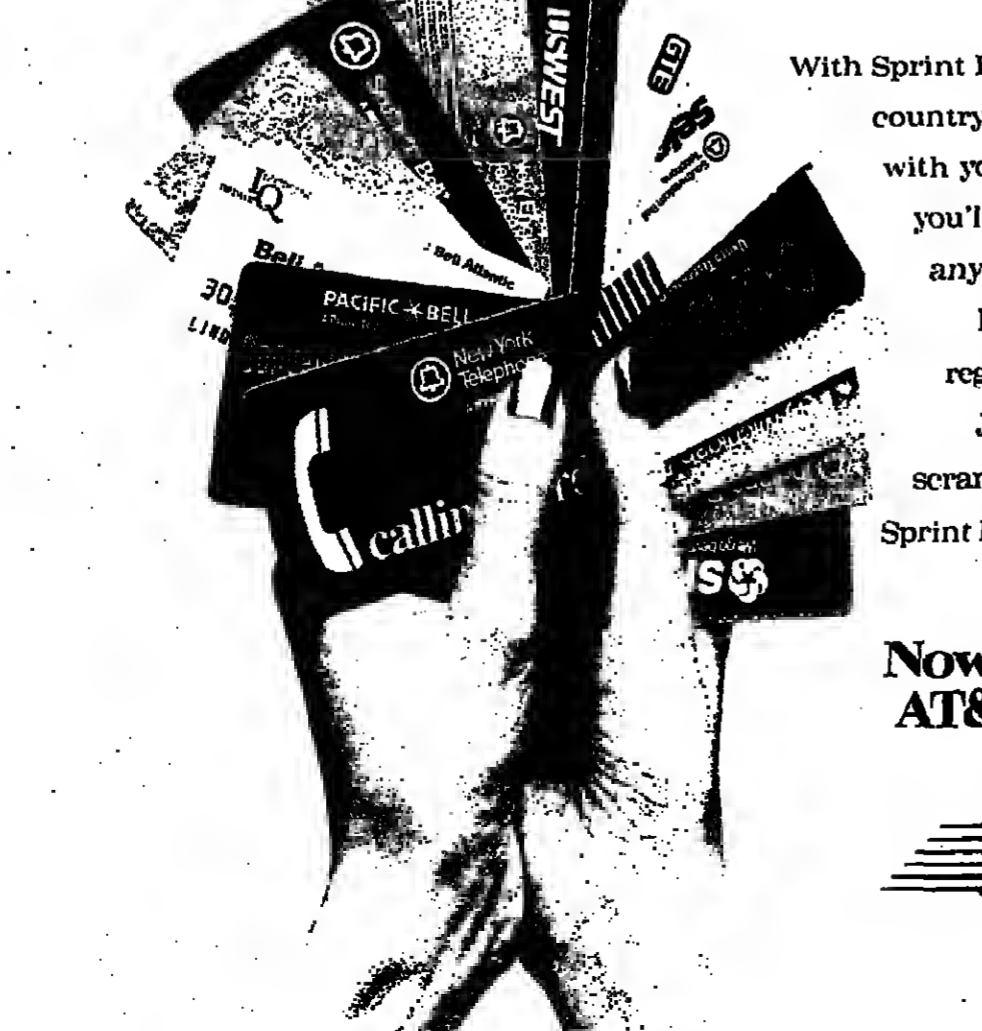
WASHINGTON — Dow Corning Corp. knew more than 20 years ago that its silicone-gel breast implants could leak...

Her doctor reported that he found "the irritation had lacerated and the fluid was oozing from the wound," the memo said.

The Food and Drug Administration asked last month that the implants be withdrawn from the market while the agency examined information on possible health problems...

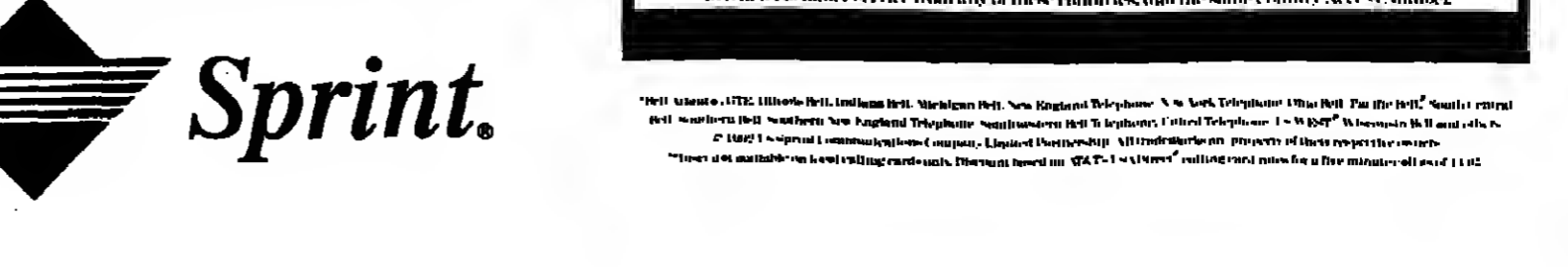
Advertisement for Austria Center Vienna, featuring the text 'Art Sponsors do it Fashion Makers do it Let's do it Let's fall in love - with Vienna'.

Calling home isn't a gamble when you're holding the right cards.



A table listing Sprint Express countries and their access numbers, including Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia-English, Colombia-Spanish, Costa Rica, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Guatemala, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan (KDD), and Japan (IDC).

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Residents of Algiers with reports Monday on the imposition of the 12-month state of emergency. The crackdown was welcomed by Tunisia and Morocco.

8 Algerian Police Slain as Front Urges Resistance

ALGHERS — Eight policemen were reported killed Monday as defiant Muslim fundamentalist leaders urged Algerians to resist a newly imposed state of emergency and press ahead with efforts to install an Islamic state.

Security forces on Monday dismantled some of their positions in Algiers. Schools, businesses and government offices operated normally in the capital Monday afternoon, and the state radio reported calm in other cities. Reports of the killing of policemen came later.

Foreign diplomats saw the decree as a short-term response to crush discontent without tackling the cause. "These people will become even more radical," said a European diplomat, referring to supporters of the Islamic Salvation Front.

The state of emergency was imposed on Sunday after 50 people were killed in clashes in a score of towns in just over two days. Hundreds of militant supporters of the front were arrested and its headquarters closed.

PRINTS: Finds in New Mexico Cave Appear to Turn Back Clock on Man in New World

The first solid evidence appeared in the 1920s when archaeologists found beautifully chipped stone points embedded in the ribs of a species of bison that became extinct at the end of the last Ice Age.

While orthodox archaeology taught that the Clovis people were the ancestors of all native American peoples, the search for pre-Clovis sites became an obsession for some.

"We've got about 10 lines of evidence that nail this one down pretty good," Mr. MacNeish said. The shallow cave, called Pendejo, reaches into a limestone bluff and contains 25 distinct layers ranging from modern times at the top to progressively older layers deeper down.

Even allowing for some election-year hype, the official said, his comments pointed to deep uncertainties besetting Western planners as they try to shape and fund Western defenses after the disappearance of the Soviet menace as a clear, defining threat.



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Away
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It all comes down to it...
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a safe in a dump in Yokohama...
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in the 1950s, Soka Gakkai...
is underprivileged, like the...
said Shin-ichi Nakazono, an...
and specialist in religions...
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It's losing its raison d'être.



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Mr. Shamir never explained...
asked for the guarantees to...
to help absorb a wave of...
who have immigrated from...
since 1989.

clear Facilitie

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through the collapse of...
Damascus appears to have...
in a bid to persuade Damascus...
and on the safeguards accord...
of government in December...
of China's proposed sale...
all nuclear research...
The United States has...
about the transfer...
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was agreed to accept...

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Standing Up for the IMF

Senator Patrick Leahy says that Congress will not appropriate any money this year for the International Monetary Fund.

To Boost Productivity

To raise the American standard of living faster, American productivity will have to grow faster — but it has been growing very slowly for nearly two decades.

Heroin: A Different Battle

As the United States begins to lose its appetite for cocaine, South American drug dealers are trying to develop a new market for heroin.

The Ugliness Disappears

Believe it or not, in the next few days you may well become passionately interested in the fortunes of various people who ride sleds and other dangerous conveyances down mountainsides.

The Post-Cold War Search for U.S. Goals

By William Pfaff

PARIS — An interesting series of articles in The New York Times has described a sense of loss of purpose in many areas of American life following the Cold War's end.

global reform, has been under critical attack in the United States for years, and President George Bush's tentative reformation of it last year — fell flat after it proved that not even Iraq had been given a new order.

The Hot Air Over Gases That Warm

By Leslie H. Gelb

NEW YORK — Environmentalists are saying that the Bush administration will do nothing about global warming.

A New Ethic For This New World

By Jessica Gross-Wright

STANFORD, California — The American recession is not deep compared with that of 1981-1982, yet recovery has been stalled.



There are only two ways out. One is not to have babies. A young law professor told me that neither she nor any of her female friends plans to have children until job pressures ease.

A Perversion of Justice: Ghastliness Is No Defense

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — The 17-year-old girl stole another girl's leather jacket, then shot her dead.

legal, since it is not just a certifiable psychiatric diagnosis but something normal people do not do.

Bring in the Best Team Now, Please

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — In the preliminaries to the U.S. presidential election, all the candidates have been asking the voters to send a message to Washington.

trickled down to help the poor, nobody understands such cuts but the rich.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: Russian Confusion

ST. PETERSBURG — Almost every day orders are issued prohibiting the transport of grain. They create an uneasiness among merchants, as being possible prelude to confiscation of their stocks.

1917: Bucarest's Petrol

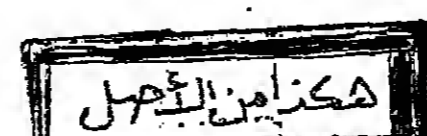
PETROGRAD — Germany has demanded the recall of the United States and Netherlands Ministers in Bucarest.

mania about 99,000 tons of petroleum and in 1915 about 195,000 tons.

1942: Award for Spotter

WASHINGTON — [From our New York edition:] Staff Sergeant Joseph Lockard, who detected the approach of Japanese airplanes at Pearl Harbor on the morning of Dec. 7, when they were still 132 miles away, and gave an unheeded warning to his superior.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen



OPINION

A Radio Free Asia: Press A Good Fight Farther East

By William Safire

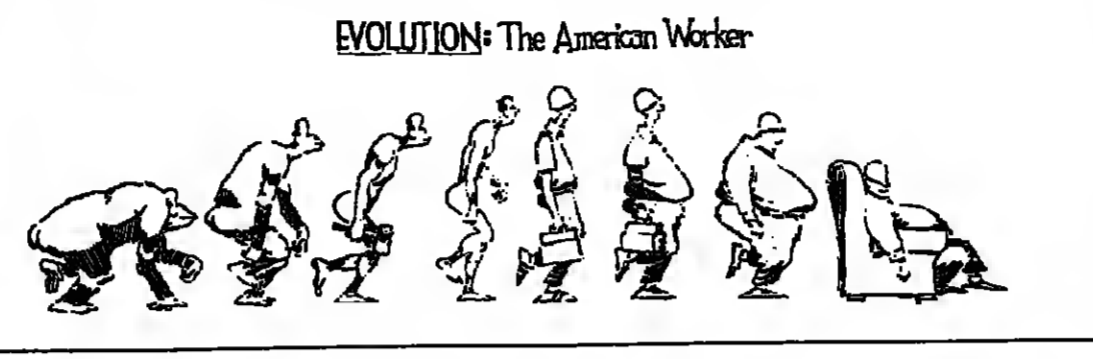
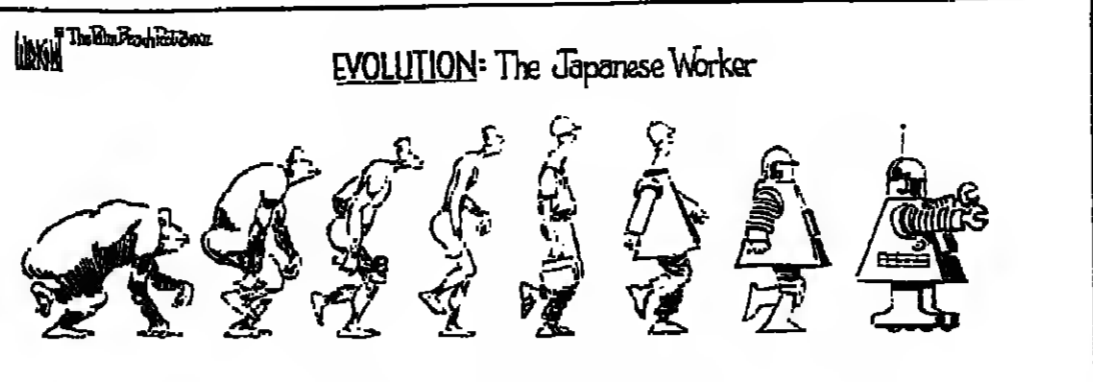
WASHINGTON — Television junkies have a hard time getting their squinted eyes focused on this fact: The rest of the world gets most of its news from radio. The short-wave broadcast is most people's lifeline to news they are confident is truthful. For would-be news people who live in former Communist nations, the BBC or the Voice of America. For the rest of the world, the short-wave radio turns to the stations of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, which act as a lifeline — and lately, escape hatch — for free local media.

The VOA's editorials are under the control of the U.S. State Department, with the USA as its bureaucratic intermediary. When Saddam Hussein in 1990

objected to a broadcast that predicted Iraqis would someday be free, the American ambassador in Baghdad severely apologized, and Secretary of State James Baker ordered all such VOA encroachments of freedom censored. But RFE-RL, though taxpayer supported, is insulated from political control by a board, now ably headed by Steve Forbes. Without the burden of being the official U.S. voice, it can speak frankly about what is happening inside the country to which its signal is beamed. Dissidents and refugees throughout the former Soviet world now fervently bless RFE-RL for breaking through their isolation.

Its truth-purveyors have now set their sights on the two areas most in need of the good word: Central Asia, where most country names seem to end in -stan, and the Far East. In both areas, the Baker State Department is fighting to smother RFE's funds and block its mission. No bean to Central Asia's mainly Muslim republics, the United States provided in Israel seven years ago to provide the site for a large transmitter. No other ally wanted that responsibility, and migratory-bird fanatics in Israel are still stung; but at U.S. urging, agreements were signed, a highway re-routed and power lines brought to the Nagev site, and \$54 million was spent toward completion in 1996.

Now Mr. Baker wants to pull the plug



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1492, the Flip Side

Regarding "Remember Spain's Jews" (Letters, Jan. 21): In 1492, when Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand expelled the Jews from Spain, and Columbus found a New World for the royal couple in the West, the Ottoman sultan of Istanbul, Bayezid II, offered all those Jews support and protection everywhere within his empire in the East.

The Connection, Please?

Economically, socially and politically, the United States is facing some of the greatest challenges in its history. But the American electorate seems to be looking for a president who has been faithful to his wife. The connection is not immediately clear in all of us.

Not Outnumbered

Regarding the report "Singapore's Painful Memory" (Dec. 6) by Michael Richardson: Outgunned and outmaneuvered the defending forces might have been, but outnumbered they certainly were not. Churchill was absolutely furious when his commander, General Percival, surrendered some 85,000 British, Indian and Australian troops in an attacking Japanese force of only about 30,000 men under General Yamashita.

How to Avoid Taxi Ripoff

Regarding "Taxis: Avoid Being Taken for a Ride" (Leisure, Jan. 10): The best way to avoid being taken for a ride in France is to tell the driver before the ride starts that you will be wanting a receipt — un reçu — when you get to your destination.

Buy Japanese and Save

While it is true that the American trade deficit with Japan runs to about a mega-million dollars per year, this is more than offset by: Japanese cars being generally smaller and more fuel-efficient (Americans thereby save approximately 0.7 mega-million dollars a year on oil imports); Japanese television sets and video players keeping folks at home evenings, reducing by 26.3 percent the number of cars being driven to movies, theater and so on, cutting gasoline consumption by 0.3 mega-million dollars.

How Did the Redskins Do?

We are missionaries in Malawi, and we keep up with the world by reading the Tribune. Life here in Malawi is very hard and having news from accurate sources has made it much easier. An extra bonus has been finding out the fate of our favorite football team, the Washington Redskins.

If the Women-Behind-Them Are Better, Vote Them In

By Anna Quindlen

NEW YORK — It was by way of being a national in-joke when George Bush began his State of the Union address by saying that he had tried to persuade Barbara to deliver it. It has long been tacitly understood that Barbara Bush is both more likable and more liberal than her husband. Funny thing, that is how Marilyn Quayle is perceived, too — not as more likable and more liberal than Dan, but as somehow a superior product, smarter and infinitely surer of her syntax.

MEANWHILE

vance his political career (and who, perhaps for the same reason, assumed his accent as well) is that she is more intelligent and thoughtful than Bill, tougher and more ambitious. In other words, behind every so-so candidate is a smart woman who makes him look good because he was savvy enough to marry her. I suppose you could argue that these two human beings make up a cohesive whole, a power couple, a synthesis of front man and trusted adviser that works for both of them. I suppose you could, but I won't.

made clear what we suspected: that he is clueless, seriously. No vision, no heart, no substantive economic program. Just a big nah-nah-nah-nah to Congress, along with his perennial favorite, the capital gains tax. Get real, Americans: Most Americans think of capital gains as the perks you people get in Washington. This would have been great news for the Democrats if they had a candidate. So we have an incumbent without a clue lined up against a party without a front-runner, and in the midst of all this, it's worth noting that we Americans consistently lose half of our best leadership prospects by virtue of the luxury of sex. We no longer have the luxury of doing that. There are many reasons why the deal should be modified. This is one of them: We need the leaders.

If we really believe, as I have heard over and over during the last week, that there is not a male politician in America who has not slept around, I have a solution for the future. Look for a woman. If we really believe, as I have heard over and over during the last three years, that America's political leaders do not have a clue about real life, look for a woman. I have rarely met a woman who didn't know more about the supermarket, the bus stop and the prevailing winds than her male counterparts — not to mention about child care, human rights, abortion, the minimum wage and sexual harassment. If it is so widely understood that the wives are superior to the candidates, shouldn't that tell us something about where to find the candidates in come? The New York Times.

The 'Glass Ceiling'

IS A RECENT U.S. SURVEY of women in top state and local government posts just another depressing reminder that the "glass ceiling," blocking the advancement of women and minorities, is firmly in place? Yes and no.

The Center for Women in Government at the State University of New York at Albany, found some good news in its national survey. Structural barriers that typically impede women's hiring and promotion prospects may be considerably less formidable in government than in the business world. In private enterprise, the U.S. Labor Department has found that women make up about 6 percent of the top business executives. That's quite a contrast in state and local government. Women held 31 percent of high-level state and local government jobs nationwide in 1990 and about 20 percent of cabinet-level state posts. Civil service systems, often criticized, have formalized the promotion process to the benefit of women. Many state and local governments have diligently enforced affirmative action goals. Such actions are making a difference. — Los Angeles Times.



EXTREME LEFT WING LEFT WING



LEFT OF CENTRE CENTRE RIGHT OF CENTRE



RIGHT WING EXTREME RIGHT WING

75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

mania about 84,000 tons of oil from and in 1915 about 18,000 tons. Central Europe producing 50,000 tons. The German war work these enterprises without a furnace. The process, however, destroyed and no work can be done for six months.

1942: Award for Spies

WASHINGTON — From the New York edition: Staff Sergeant Joe Lockard, who detected the agents of Japanese airplanes at Pearl Harbor on the morning of Dec. 7, 1941, was still 192 miles from the shore, unheeded warning to his ship. He has been awarded the War Department's highest honor, the Medal of Honor. Lockard was in charge of a secret detector unit and reported on duty after hours and during a period detected the approach of planes, which proved to be the Japanese airplanes which made the attack on Pearl Harbor.

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Cult Designer Reinvents His Sexy Look

Alaïa Has a Clear Vision In Cloudy Fashion Times

By Suzy Menkes
 International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The scene at Azzedine Alaïa's show was all too familiar. Out front, the fashion pros were twiddling their thumbs, while backstage the perfectionist designer — already three months late with his spring-summer presentation — was still at work with scissors and thread.

And when the show in the Marais district finally started 90 minutes behind schedule, it still seemed like the same old story — bosoms bouncing, legs striding, skirts swinging as the models gyrated down the runway. Yet Alaïa's skill is to use his ingenuity of cut to make his sexy style look fresh and new. First came a chicken-leather *fut of broderie anglaise* on brief skirts and shorts under curly jackets. Then the same petticoat edging peeped out at the hem of long skinny skirts which were the main fashion story.

The bodices seemed to be built on a cling and a prayer, as Alaïa pushed bra cups and fitted corsets under simple knitted tube dresses in soft colors like shrimp pink, aquamarine and mauve. To balance the long hemlines, Alaïa had hoisted the models on platform-soled shoes or high-heeled ankle-boots. Everything was fluid, curvaceous and sensuous.

The skill, as ever at Alaïa, was all in the cutting — especially the new spiral skirt worked in a spinning-top of seams from hips to mid-calf.

"It took me weeks to work out," said the designer standing backstage like a child as buyers offered congratulations, yet chided him for being so late with the show.

"But it was so perfect, it was worth waiting for," said Joseph Etodjini, the avant-garde British retailer who says that he has now evolved a system of choosing pale and dark outfits from each show and stashing them away for winter or summer. Jacqueline Schnabel, exasperated by the sporadic deliveries, has now closed her Alaïa space in New York.

Alaïa's style is a cult, with the clothes worn by his acolytes, who include the supermodels on the runway: Naomi Campbell, Helena Christensen, Veronica Webb and Yasmin Le Bon. If the show had a message it is that long skirts can still be sexy and feminine. When the clothes were not cut to mummy-wrap the body, skirts and dresses were in panels that opened up to show the legs in movement; or they were in *broderie anglaise* offering a light, transparent, peekaboo lace effect. The many all-white outfits gave a sense of freshness and took the steam out of the sexy looks.

Since this was a summer collection, there were swimsuits cut deep in the leg with bras underwriting the bosom, worn under long striped robes. The Berber stripes gave a whiff of the ethnic from Alaïa's native Tunisia. But there were also the impeccably tailored clothes which are Alaïa's serious stuff: a blazer jacket, worn over the open-paneled shirt dress; a long fitted coat with a hint of the 1970s in its maxi hemline.

At a time when fashion does not know how to reconcile girlish femininity with real women's lives, Alaïa offers a clear vision. And even if the sands are running out for his hour-glass silhouette, he put on a fine show.

The Leonard collection in which Ivana Trump gave a helping hand goes on sale this spring. The designer Daniel Tribouillard invited La Trump to put her stamp on his famous prints. But, alas, the designer marriage is already over, and for the new collection that Leonard showed, Tribouillard had to manage on his own.

But surely Ivana at Aspen must have been the inspiration for the skirts in an explosion of color and pattern? Here was Manhattan's Trump Tower skyline on ponchos and parkas. And wasn't the print of playing cards among baroque blooms an homage to the Atlantic City casinos where Donald Trump has gone for broke?

Leonard's success has been built on print. Within that framework, the show picked up on all the current trends, from the ethnic feel of American Indian fringed tunics with leggings, to the Lapland quilting, bright tweed suits and the Hurry-for-Hermès silk shirts. For evening there were the pout skirts over petticoats and the lingerie looks that are part of the new feminine deal. Leonard's clients will prefer the silky silk jersey dresses — this season decorated with pearls — that pack like a dream.

The most significant thing about the Leonard show was its timing: the first fruits of autumn shown as the last spring-summer couture show left the stage. Following the example set by the unstoppable German clothing machine, major European fashion companies are pushing for earlier showings in February and September — both to tap buyers' budgets before they are eroded and to allow for early and efficient deliveries. The current international shows — the next are in March — are increasingly isolated as show-biz spectacles to create hype and attention for clothes that have already been sold.



Azzedine Alaïa, the master cutter, uses his scissorial skills to make his spring-summer outfits fresh and sexy, with bodices built on a cling and a prayer.



Tribouillard's aces: Homage to the casino.

STYLE MAKERS

Marvel Comics FANTASTIC STAN LEE

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — If floors were walls, Stan Lee would be Spider-Man.

Hey, Stan Lee IS Spider-Man! Caged in his hotel room a few hours before a recent Smithsonian lecture on Marvel Comics — and Stan Lee IS Marvel Comics! — he's either pacing the floor in animated explanation or stretching his tall, skinny frame so it spills out of a sofa chair onto the floor. Stan Lee cannot be still, or be stilled.

"I'm embarrassed to say this, but I think I'm my biggest fan," he says charmingly, with absolutely no shame. "I'll look through some of the old issues and say, 'Gee, this is wonderful — did I write this?'"

"And the artwork!"

Those old issues are of classic comics like "The Fantastic Four," "The Incredible Hulk," "The Incredible Spider-Man," a glorious roster of super-heroes and supervillains who sprang to life from Stan Lee's fertile mind and were brought to living color by a coterie of artists who in the '60s turned Marvel into the leading publisher of comic books.

It's a story well told — and beautifully illustrated with 800 color photos — in Les Daniels' "Marvel: Five Fabulous Decades of the World's Greatest Comics." Lee, the most famous writer and editor in the genre's history, says he didn't write the book himself mostly "be-

cause I would have been inhibited mentioning myself all the time."

Modest he's not. When Lee talks, you expect speech balloons to emerge from his mouth, or ridiculous sound effects — "KA-BOOOOM!!!!!" — to explode in the middle of a discourse. He has lived long, 68 years, and prospered, but there is still about Lee something of the perpetual adolescent who's likely to be a Marvel reader. There is a gleeful energy, a sheer delight in self.

Or selves. Stan Lee is a man with character — lots of them. Complex characters, starting in 1961 with the Fantastic Four: Mr. Fantastic, the Invisible Woman, the Human Torch and the Thing. In creating a space-age nuclear family — they had all undergone transformations when their experimental rocket passed through a cosmic-ray storm — he rejected the simplistic plots, vocabulary and definitions of virtue that had held sway and established what now seems the comic norm: flawed characters.

"I tried to make them real flesh-and-blood characters with personality, which should not be considered radical," he says. "That's what any story should have, but comics didn't up to that point, they were all cardboard figures. Make them real, give them personality. Give them problems."

Today Lee's influence is still felt — witness, for example, the Marvel super-hero Northstar, who recently acknowledged that he is gay — but Lee's attention is turned elsewhere. In 1980, after 41 years in New York, Stan Lee moved to Los Angeles, his publisher-chairman title intact (though partly emeritus) and with new goals: improving Marvel's position in Hollywood and setting up an animation studio.

Although Batman, Superman and Dick Tracy have vanquished the box office, no Marvel character has made the leap. That may change next year when James Cameron, who directed the "Terminator" films and "Aliens," directs a big-budget version of "Spider-Man."

New generations of Marvel fans keep signing on. Marvel, considered the industry leader since the

early '60s, claims more than half of the \$500 million comic book market. It puts out 80 to 100 titles a month (most in the summer, when kids are out of school) and sells \$5 million copies a month.

Stan Lee once had a secret identity. More than 50 years ago, just after the last depression, Stanley Martin Lieber was a 17-year-old looking for work.

In November 1940, Timely Publications hired him as a temporary office boy for \$8 a week. The publisher, Martin Goodman, looked up one day and noticed Lieber, who happened to be his wife's cousin. "What are you doing here?" It would be a question Lee asked himself many times over the years.

"It was fun, new," Lee says. "It was a job and it happened to be comics. I never thought it would be a career."

STANLEY Lieber's first writing effort came in May of 1941 in Captain America No. 3. It was filler, an unillustrated two-page fiction that had to be included to qualify comics for inexpensive magazine mailing rates. It was such filler that Stanley Martin Lieber, who entertained visions of someday becoming a great writer, decided not to waste that magnificent name Stan Lee, and began gradually working up the Timely ladder as editor, art director and then head writer for "Captain America."

But as the '50s ended, Lee was ready to move on.

"Where was I going? I couldn't use words of more than two syllables or create complicated plots — the good guy had to be all good, the bad guy all bad. I hated that. My wife said, 'Do one last book the way you want to. If Martin [Goodman] gets mad, he fires you. You want to quit anyway, so what have you got to lose?'"

"So I wasn't trying to start something new," Lee says. "I was just trying to get it out of my system once and for all."

Enter the Fantastic Four. The new heroes on the block had personal problems as interesting as

their powers, Lee proudly notes. "You ask the audience to suspend disbelief and accept that some idiot can climb on walls, but once that's accepted, you ask: What would life be like in the real world if there were such a character? Would he still have to worry about dandruff, about acne, about getting girlfriends, about keeping a job?"

The response was immediate — sales figures for the Fantastic Four were the company's best in years — and for the first time, Marvel started getting fan mail written in something other than crayon. Like Mr. Fantastic himself, the Fantastic Four comics stretched the audience to include high school students and college kids.

The Marvel Universe soon grew to include heroes and anti-heroes like Daredevil, Iron Man, the Mighty Thor, Dr. Strange, Silver Surfer and the Incredible Hulk (originally gray-skinned, turned green by a printer's error).

And, of course, there was that wall-crawler, that web-slinger, that quintessential Marvel creature who almost didn't make it off the presses. When Lee had first approached Goodman in 1962 with a vague creature-hero idea — Mosquito-Man? Insect-Man? How about Spider-Man? — the publisher hated it. Wouldn't he let him publish it? Goodman simply couldn't buy the concept of teen-age Peter Parker, who, having been bitten by a radioactive spider, gradually turned into a costumed Woody Allen — physically vulnerable and emotionally a disaster. He also thought readers would find the spider concept "distasteful."

Lee pulled an end-around, slipping his Spider-Man story into Amazing Adult Fantasy No. 15, what was to be the last issue of a comic aimed at older readers.

A few months later, when the sales figures came in, Marvel had its best seller in a decade, with every copy sold (those issues are now worth more than \$3,000 apiece). And Goodman came back to Lee, saying, "Stan, remember that idea we liked about Spider-Man? Let's make a series."

Richard Harrington Lee of Marvel: "I never thought it would be a career."



Richard Harrington Lee of Marvel: "I never thought it would be a career."

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International Education

Russians Discover Freedom of Choice But Ask Who Pays

By Eleanor Randolph

MOSCOW — In the gloomy upstairs hallway of School No. 711, a cluster of 5th grade girls giggled softly as they waited for Russian class. They looked different from the schoolchildren in the old Soviet magazines. The crisp, brown uniforms are gone, and although they still often wear the skirts, because that is what they have, they are now adorned with a variety of sweaters and jackets.

"No uniforms?" the girls are asked. "No. We are free now to choose," said one youngster, laughing.

On virtually every level, from kindergarten to university, the massive school system serving the former Soviet Union has been freed of a central authority so rigidly uniform that second graders in Moscow and Archangel were often studying the same chapter in their textbooks at virtually the same week in the school year.

As in the government and economy, such fragmentation has been replaced by a fragmented, localized system that may soon be become different from school to school, city to city, republic to republic. Educators in the Commonwealth of Independent States say they are both excited and alarmed by their new liberties. They can now experiment with new paths to learning but they must also find their own ways to pay for it.

School No. 711 in Moscow, for example, is a fairly average school, neither a new lycée nor one of the old learning palaces for the children of the Soviet elite.

Maria Pronina, the principal, has more hope and enthusiasm than concrete plans. But some

changes have already been carried out. For example, military education, which included teaching teenagers how to assemble a Kalashnikov automatic weapon, has been dropped in favor of an extension of first aid. Religion, once taboo, is part of the 8th grade course. History is taught without a textbook, with "Grandfather" Lenin now becoming a more sinister figure as revealed in the periodicals coming out in the last few years.

Eventually, the school, which now teaches 700 students aged 7-17, might divide into two schools. One would be for the elite and for pay, the other for ordinary students and for free. Both would be under the same roof. The curriculum, admissions requirements and cost are still undetermined, Ms. Pronina said.

"I have the right now, I can do it," said Ms. Pronina, who has been director of the school for 15 years. "I do not depend on anyone."

The privatization of schools is under way in Russia and other republics in what was formerly the Soviet Union. As state budgets diminish and the amount of money for education is scaled back, schools are trying to find ways to pay for at least some of their services.

"There is nothing free in the world," says Vladimir P. Shorin, chairman of the committee for science and education in the Russian parliament. "It was all actually paid for by the citizens. The fact that they did not pay directly doesn't mean they didn't pay. It was a form of taxes."

Mr. Shorin does not say exactly how the new system will work, except that local authorities "will share more in the responsibility" for controlling and paying for

Continued on page 11

As he heads into a re-election campaign, many education leaders have taken a more critical look at what Mr. Bush has done to improve the schools.



The Associated Press (top), Rick Friedman/The New York Times

U.S. Educators Give Bush Mixed 'Report Card'

By Mary Jordan

WASHINGTON — A decade ago, even Terrel H. Bell, Ronald Reagan's top appointee in education, had a hard time getting the president to listen — let alone talk — about schools. "It was a completely different time," said Mr. Bell, noting that during his tenure as secretary of the Department of Education, if there were high-level talk of education, it went along the lines of abolishing his department.

"Now, there is a lot of talk and activity," said Mr. Bell, noting that the last time education was given such a priority by the White House, Lyndon B. Johnson lived there.

According to a broad consensus of educators, President George Bush has presided over a long-overdue national awakening to the plight of American schools. But, now as he heads into a re-election campaign, many education leaders have taken a more critical look at exactly what he has done to improve the schools and how apt his self-imposed label as the "education president" is.

"It's a very mixed report card," said C. Peter Magrath, president of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, which represents 148 public research universities. "He has certainly helped raise education as an issue: there's lots of talk and more talk. But I haven't seen much action."

Ernest L. Boyer, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, hasn't seen much either. "There is a deep sense of disappointment."

When Mr. Bush took office declaring himself the "education president," he stirred high hopes,

Mr. Boyer said. Then, in 1990, when he worked with governors from around the country to agree on six national education goals, many people "believed he would deliver on them." However, he said, there is little but "unfilled expectations" to look at now, and that has left some with a "sense of bitterness and cynicism."

Toward accomplishing the first goal — that all children in the United States will start school ready to learn by the year 2000 — Mr. Boyer and others argue that there has been no organized strategy.

The administration disagrees, pointing to the \$600 million increase that Mr. Bush is seeking this year for Head Start, the popular program for preschool children from low-income families. But while Mr. Bush touts it as the largest increase in the program's history, Democrats criticize it for falling short of funding all those who are eligible. Besides, they say, this program is no panacea for children's poverty, drug, family and health problems.

FOR its part, the Department of Education continually reminds that revolutionary reform does not occur overnight. Calling for "radical change" and "a revolution" in nearly every speech, it has so far focused on three main innovations: national standards in math, science and other subjects and a national testing system; choice to spend federal funds on private schools; and newly designed "break-the-mold" New American Schools.

Many debates, years and millions of dollars from now some of these innovations may become re-

Continued on page 10

Bringing America Into the 21st Century

By Edward B. Fiske

GEORGE Bush may or may not be remembered as the "education president," and he may or may not succeed in selling the key parts of his "America 2000" program to Congress.

But the fact that the country's highest-ranking politician has staked so much on an issue that in the past has always been regarded as a matter for state and local governments — the quality of elementary and high school education — is significant in two major respects.

First, Americans are beginning to understand the enormous stake that the country has in the success of its highly decentralized system of 16,000 local school districts. President Bush, presumably acting on political instincts rather than any deep-seated interest in

public education, has sought to give voice to this rising national concern.

Secondly, a sea change has occurred in strategic thinking about

COMMENTARY

what it will take to ratchet the quality of American public schools up to world class standards. Political, business and other leaders have begun to understand that the school reform movement that swept through all 50 states in the 1980s was a failure

because it stopped short of embracing fundamental structural changes.

The cry is now for "systematic" reform, or "restructuring," of American public education, and Mr. Bush has likewise sought to latch onto this movement. In unveiling his "America 2000" plan, he declared that there can be "no renaissance without revolution."

"For the sake of the future of our children and our nation, we must transform America's schools," he said. "The days of the status quo are over."

School reform hurtled on the na-

tional political scene in April 1983 when the National Commission on Excellence in Education, a blue ribbon citizens group appointed by the then U.S. secretary of education, Terrel H. Bell, published a scathing indictment of the quality of American elementary and secondary schools entitled "A Nation at Risk."

The report helped generate a far-ranging school reform movement, one that affected all 50 states and virtually every local school district. Teacher salaries

Continued on page 17

Inside This Section:

- Britain questions the permissive school policies of the 1960s. Page 10.
- The French want to adapt the elitist lycée to the modern age. Page 11.
- In Germany, the vaunted vocational training system is strained. Page 12.
- Border-hopping by teachers within the EC faces obstacles. Page 13.
- Hong Kong's new science university searches for academics. Page 14.
- South Africa's schools confront the legacy of inequality. Page 16.



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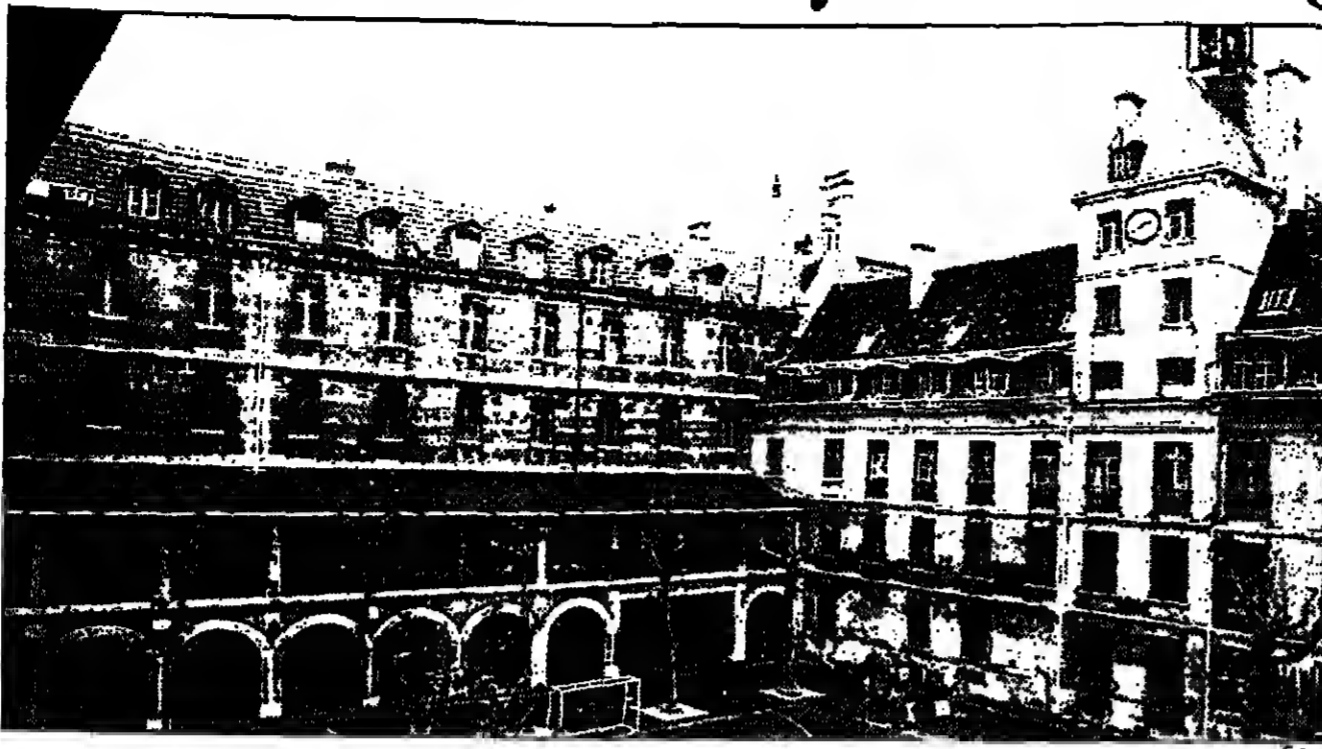
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France Seeks to Modernize Lycées in an Age of Mass Education

By Barry James

PARIS — While Britain is moving toward a national curriculum and more rigorous testing in schools, France is moving in the opposite direction.



Lycée Louis le Grand, one of Paris' premier schools.

The British secretary of state for education, Kenneth Clarke, wants teachers to reject the "child-centred" pedagogical dogmas introduced 25 years ago and bring back traditional teaching methods.

Such divisions mean that the French tend to regard technical and professional training as a failure, or second best. Prime Minister Edith Cresson points to the example of Germany, which values technical training for its own sake, as the model that France ought to be following.

These schools offer preparatory classes for the grandes écoles, grueling courses that demand a virtually monastic dedication to the work ethic and a capacity to absorb enormous quantities of mathematics.

Russians Discover Freedom of Choice but Ask Who Will Pay

Continued from page 9

their schools. He also says that the Russian government has now authorized the formation of new schools and universities, and "we already have a lot of nonstate educational institutions, church schools, private schools, lycées."



Maria Fronina, principal of School No. 711 in Moscow, lecturing students.

students and 500 institutions of higher learning. Mr. Yamburg said, is the fact that teachers in some areas are ill prepared. They must catch up on all the reading that was outlawed under the old system but fundamental in Western schools.

especially in theoretical science and technology. And they fear that in the rush to change, the old ways will be discarded even if they worked.

"The status of teachers is extremely low in this country," said Evgeny Yamburg, the principal at a large, experimental school on the outskirts of Moscow and one of a prominent group of young reformers that is trying to adapt the Russian school system to meet the demands of a market economy but at the same time preserve the positive elements of the old Soviet educational system.

He said that there is a shortage of 8,000 teachers in Moscow because many are quitting to go into business. "One of the most acute shortages now is in English teachers... they can find a job now 10 times better paid than the one they had," he noted.

President Boris N. Yeltsin increased salaries 2.5 times for teachers in Russia, but as of the end of January they had not yet received the increase because of a lack of cash. Worse, the increase in food costs is about 10 times what it was last fall.

A still deeper problem for Russia's 19 million secondary-school students is the fact that teachers in some areas are ill prepared. They must catch up on all the reading that was outlawed under the old system but fundamental in Western schools.

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Germany Redefines Vocational Training

By Anna Tomforde

BONN — Germany's much-admired vocational training system is under strain. It is facing the dual challenge of providing enough jobs for youngsters in the East while trying at the same time to reverse a seemingly unstoppable trend toward university education in the West.

"The situation in vocational training is a reflection of the split labor market in Germany," said Günter Wootmann, a Cologne-based expert on vocational training. "Whereas there is a shortage of apprentices in the West, the East is lacking places for training."

If the westward drift of young

East Germans is to be contained, old-fashioned workplaces and equipment must be modernized and training programs adjusted quickly to Western standards, said Gerd Wootmann, head of the vocational training department at the association of German Chambers of Commerce, or DIHT, in Bonn.

In 1991, a third of the 75,000 young East Germans who entered apprenticeships signed contracts with firms in the West. Among them was Souja, 19, of Erfurt, who decided to do business training in Munich rather than learn an old-fashioned trade or craft.

"I wanted a job with a future," she said. She now works at a supermarket chain and attends twice-weekly courses at a school

for vocational training, or *Berufsschule*.

"In order to prevent a further exodus to the West, we must, as soon as possible, enable the skilled worker in the East to acquire the same standard as his Western colleague," said Mr. Wootmann.

This would, however, require large-scale private investment in equipment and training methods, including retraining. In the former Communist state, where a job was guaranteed for every young person, more classical trades and crafts such as furriers and carpenters were still being maintained, while the West had long moved toward less specialized training with an emphasis on technology, commerce and business management.

German industry, according to the DIHT, spends 30 billion Deutsche marks (\$18.7 billion) annually on vocational training programs that combine educational training with practical work.

In 1991, the first full year after unification, disaster on the youth employment market was only narrowly avoided by additional state financing of training programs, and by strict instructions from the Treuhandanstalt, the agency in charge of the privatization of industry in the East, to all firms to introduce and maintain youth training along Western patterns, according to government experts.

Young people who were laid off by closures, and known as "bankruptcy apprentices," were absorbed in retraining programs.

Rainer Ortleb, the German education minister, said he was relieved that, contrary to trade union predictions, large-scale unemployment of youth in the East had been avoided in 1991, and the vast majority of the 120,000 students who had left school and were looking for apprenticeships had found one.

"There is no training emergency in the East, even if not all young

people found a job of their choice," said the minister, a Free Democrat, who is from the East.

Mr. Ortleb is aware, however, that nearly 40,000 youngsters receive training in special centers, and in the state-owned railroads, ministries and government agencies, with no guarantee of a job at the end of their training, as is customary with company-related training.

In addition, the Bonn government last year resorted to unprecedented state financing of vocational training, offering every firm with less than 25 employees a 5,000 mark premium for each new apprenticeship post it created. The program will be extended this year. It amounts to total state expenditure of between 250 million marks and 300 million marks, and, according to Mr. Ortleb, will help create 70,000 jobs.

But employers, viewing state intervention as a "violation of the principle of the dual training system," would like to see an end to state funding.

Mr. Ortleb, however, strongly favors state subsidies at this crucial juncture. "We cannot allow a second exodus, this time of young people needed as qualified potential labor in the East. Without them, the economic structure in the East would collapse."

Problems lie ahead this year when 140,000 young East Germans are expected to look for apprenticeship contracts. They could find them in the West, where vacancies are estimated to climb to 230,000. According to the Federation of German Industry, 15 percent of German companies cannot maintain full capacity production because of a shortage of apprentices.

The fundamental problem dogging Germany's system of vocational training, which has in the past helped to keep youth unem-



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In East, English Classes Purge Textbooks of Old Ideology

By Miriam Widman

BERLIN — For students in the former East Germany, German unification has brought a needed liberalization in the way that English is taught in public schools. English-language instruction

has not only become more available, but students are no longer subjected to the often inaccurate, sometimes comical texts of the old East German school system.

In the books of Communist East Germany, blacks were always oppressed and disadvantaged, and they were a key part of the American proletarian class. Whites were capitalist exploiters. The Communist Party of the United States (CPUSA) was struggling for acceptance, but making good gains, as Americans woke up to the injustice of the capitalist system.

"Nancy Lee Johnson was a colored girl... But seldom did her high school classmates think of her as colored," states a reading comprehension paragraph in "English For You," the only textbook that was available for English-language instruction in East Germany.

"She was smart, pretty and brown, and fitted in well with the life of the school," the text continued. The book was published in

1983, accompanied by a picture of black and white students, with the caption: "Black and white pupils going to school together, something still not achieved everywhere in the U.S."

Another passage quotes a book written about communism in the United States and also cites Gus Hall, general secretary of the U.S. Communist Party.

"In the history of the United States there has only been one political party which has consistently fought for the rights of the black people, for their liberation," reads a high school text. Quoting Mr. Hall, the passage adds: "The CPUSA is celebrating 60 years of

its glorious history. The best years of its life — the most productive and fruitful years — are still ahead."

Such texts were not taken seriously by everyone. Beate Dittmann, an English and German teacher at a high school in the Prenzlauer Berg section of east Berlin, said that while she was required to teach all the material in "English For You," much of the political texts were oversimplified.

The trouble was that East Germans did not have access to anything else, and students were tested on the entire textbook. Special observers would occasionally inspect an English class to make sure everything was taught as planned. "I didn't have a choice," she said.

Under the West German system, which has been installed now in Eastern Germany, teachers receive a list of textbooks and in each school decide collectively

which books will be ordered. The Prenzlauer Berg High School uses, among others, a Skyline textbook that alternates chapters on life in Britain and the United States.

US Hall has been replaced by Mario Cuomo, Ralph Nader, Jimmy Carter and even Ronald Reagan. But articles can still be critical about dropouts and drugs, for instance.

Sigrud Gonschior, the school administrator in charge of English education for the Berlin school system, noted that not only have the texts changed, but the availability and intensity of English-language instruction have increased. East Germans only had access to English instruction as an elective in the 7th grade, when students are 12 years old. Russian was required beginning in the 5th grade.

Now, students have a choice among English, French, Russian and Latin for their first language, which begins in the 5th grade. In 1991, in west Berlin, 92.4 percent of the 10-year-olds starting a first language chose English. In east Berlin, the figure was 98.6 percent.

This strong increase in interest has resulted in a hefty demand for English teachers. Mrs. Gonschior says the Berlin school system at present has been able to meet the demand, but might have to import teachers from Western Germany.

Another big plus for the education system is the travel freedom for East Germans, she notes. Many East German teachers have taken the opportunity to visit either Britain or the United States.

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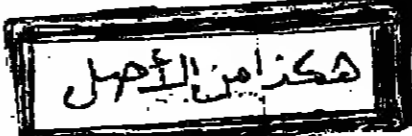
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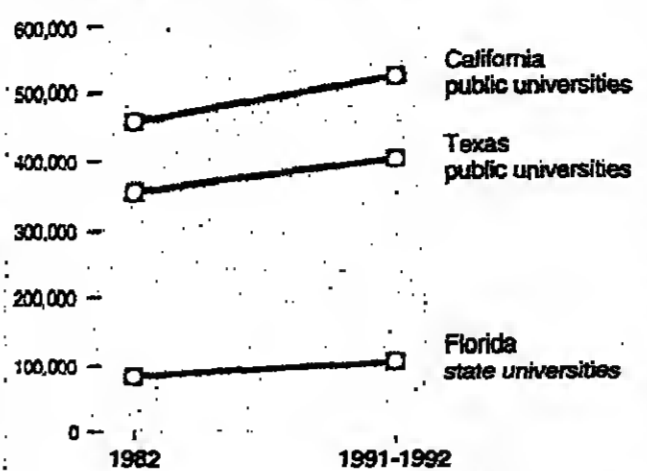
International Education / A Special Report

U.S. Sun Belt Universities Feel Pinch

By Robert Frank

LOS ANGELES — When Clark Kerr pledged that California would be committed to higher education through its public universities in 1960...

College Enrollment Growth in Calif., Tex., and Fla.



jumped by a total of 15.2 percent. Together, educators need eight to 11 new campuses by the year 2005 to keep up with projected enrollment.

At the larger, 20-campus California State University system, administrators had to choose between raising student fees by 40 percent or eliminating classes to pare enrollment by about 25,000 students...

Hispanics and Asians. If we change the amount of financial support for higher education, you are making a profound comment on those ethnic groups.

For instance, two-way satellite systems beam lectures and questions between instructors in Bakersfield and classes in Sacramento. Libraries are pooling together to make acquisitions. And minority Los Angeles-area high school students attend a nearby four-year university for mathematics and science courses.

ROBERT FRANK is a staff reporter at the Orange County (California) Register.



Border-Hopping by Teachers Is Entangled in EC Red Tape

By Charles Goldsmith

BRUSSELS — In theory, the European Community's emerging single market should allow teachers to move from one EC country to another in search of greener or at least different pastures.

Under the first mechanism, if there is a difference of more than one year in the amount of post-secondary study required to qualify as a teacher, the host country can insist that the teacher apprentice over a period equal to twice the difference in educational training.

There are different definitions of what constitutes an 'engineer'... Teachers are considered civil servants in some member states, such as France, but the court said that teachers would not fall under a civil service exemption from the EC treaty's rules on freedom of movement for workers.

which books will be used: Prenzler and Berg High Schools among others, a Skyline that alternates chapters at Britain and the United States.

school willing to place the teacher under a qualified professional's wings. The second mechanism governs whether there is a substantial difference in required training between a teacher's home country and the host country.

CHARLES GOLDSMITH reports for the International Herald Tribune from Brussels.



apprentices working for German subsidiaries. Further studies, and have little or no prior experience, should be given easier access to vocational programs.

ANINA TOMFORDE is a correspondent for The Guardian in Bonn.

leology

US Hall later placed by the Cuomo Ridge Jimmy Carter even Ronald Reagan, but can still be critical, always and drugs for instance.

Now, students here among English, French and Latin for their first which begins on the night of 1991, in west Berlin.

MIRIAM WIDMAN is a based correspondent who writes regularly for the Journal of Commerce.

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International Education / A Special Report

New Hong Kong Science School Puts Out Net for Top Academics

By Laurence Zuckerman

HONG KONG — Chia-Wai Woo has a problem that most other university presidents would find enviable. Over the next five years, he has to fill 700 research and teaching positions at his university with leading international academics.

Five years ago, the idea of the university was first proposed by Hong Kong's late governor Sir Edward Young and a few local business leaders. Today, its modern buildings sprawl across a high bluff on a peninsula overlooking Hong Kong's Clearwater Bay.

There is no doubt that Hong Kong needs more university graduates. Before the current expansion campaign began, there were only enough spots for 6 percent of the colony's secondary school graduates at local universities.



Hong Kong University of Science & Technology, overlooking Clearwater Bay.

Advertisement for HighCROFT, featuring a logo and text about average and above-average students in grades 7-12 and PG.

Advertisement for OXFORD ACADEMY, One Student, One Master in Each Class, featuring a logo and text about boys 14-20 of average to superior intelligence.

Advertisement for SouthBank International School - London, featuring a logo and text about plans to open in September 1992.

Advertisement for St. Clare's and Oxford International Co-Educational Residential College, featuring a logo and text about international baccalaureate and English language courses.

Advertisement for John F. Kennedy International School, featuring a logo and text about a unique international school for children 5-14 years.

Japan's Dilapidated Universities to Get Badly Needed Funds

By Steven Brill

OKYO — Tattered boxes and dusty filing cabinets pile up helter-skelter in the dingy hallway.

prestigious institute of higher learning in Japan. Conditions are worst at the seven national universities that stand atop the pyramid of Japanese higher education and which rely most on public funding.

private sector, long estranged from the left-leaning universities, is also beginning to give more money to universities, although its support remains just 1/100th the level given by corporations in the United States.

ies and companies to do basic research," Mr. Amano said. "But now we must do it ourselves."

Motor Corp., Hitachi Ltd. and Matsushita Electric Industrial, each of which spends billions each year on research and development and maintains state-of-the-art laboratories.

Large advertisement for World class education in an English setting, featuring a graduation cap graphic and text about pre-kindergarten through grade 13 program.

Advertisement for Choate Rosemary Hall Summer Programs, featuring a logo and text about 600 high school students from the United States and 25 countries.

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Advertisement for SALZBURG INTERNATIONAL PREPARATORY SCHOOL, featuring a logo and text about S.I.P.S. offering a challenging US College Preparatory Program.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, partially cut off, including 'Accelerated Tech Program' and 'ADRIAN'.

Small handwritten note at the bottom center of the page.

International Education / A Special Report

U.S. and the 21st Century

Continued from page 9

...were raised and certification standards were enacted. Curricula were tightened to emphasize core academic facts and new testing programs...

Cumulative efforts of the 1980s to improve public education dwarfed even the post-sputnik school reforms, which were for the most part concerned with high school math, science and foreign languages.

The growing public concern about the quality of American schools is rooted in a host of social changes, notably the increasingly competitive global economic climate and the greater job requirements demanded in most fields.

Mr. Marshall S. Smith, dean of the graduate school of education at Stanford University and a member of the council, called its work "a remarkable achievement." Until now, he added, the United States had always coded the setting of standards to textbook publishers and test makers.

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To celebrate the fifth anniversary of "A Nation at Risk," the Reagan administration held a ceremony in the East Room of the White House to honor members of the National Commission and other educators from around the country.

Educational journals reflected on the feverish activity of the preceding five years and most came to a startling conclusion: There were no great achievements.

There were, to be sure, some gains in standardized test scores, but most of these came in the lower grades and in the lower order skills.

equipped to go on to college was, if anything, smaller than before.

In short, the massive outpouring of time and resources that constituted the reform movement of the 1980s had for all practical purposes gone for naught.

Recognition of this surprising fact prompted yet another round of soul-searching on the part of educational and political leaders.

THE reforms of the preceding decade constituted an effort to take a 19th-century school system and use it to train 21st-century students to function in the

The American public school system is a 19th-century institution because it was designed to serve the economic and social needs of an era when it was still possible for someone to hold a responsible job and raise a family without a high school diploma.

The needs of such a society were adequately served by a school system that, in keeping with the prevailing industrial modes of the day, was highly centralized, in which decisions flowed down from the top and in which the basic teaching method was "teacher talk."

Because the current social and economic situation is clearly so different, a grass-roots movement is demanding fundamental changes in the way public schools are organized and run.

The changes include: School systems are being decentralized so that the budget and other decisions are made by individual schools, not by central administrators.

Teachers are being brought into the decision-making process on matters such as curriculum, choice of textbooks and the organization of the school day.

New pedagogical techniques, such as cooperative learning, are allowing students to take a more active role in their own learning.

Standardized tests are giving way to projects, portfolios of work and other new techniques that measure higher order skills, such as problem-solving.

Parents are being given choices in which school their children will attend. Critics say the administration, while paying lip service to radical change and supporting new ways of organizing individual schools, has failed to understand the "systemic" nature of the necessary changes.

In an interview, Secretary of Education Lamar Alexander acknowledged that the administration strategy is primarily oriented around individual schools. "If we try to fix whole states or fix whole systems, we'll fail," he declared.

EDWARD B. FIKKE, formerly the education editor of The New York Times, is author of "Smart Schools, Smart Kids: a study of school reform."

A Strategy for World's Forgotten Millions

By Cynthia Guttman

PARIS — Two years after the world community pledged to achieve the goal of education for all by the year 2000 at a high-profile conference in Thailand, Wadi Haddad, the former executive secretary of the event, shared two succinct observations: "We have really gone a long way," and "we have a long way to go."

"I feel we are heading in the right direction," added Mr. Haddad, who is now the special representative of the World Bank to the United Nations. "We have to keep pushing and hammering. You can have the best ideas, but if nobody pushes for them, they will die."

The Jomtien conference, which was attended by 1,500 participants from 155 countries, 35 intergovernmental organizations and 125 nongovernmental organizations, was organized by three UN agencies and the World Bank.

Some of this had already started, but prior to Jomtien, education was seen as the sole preserve of the Ministry of Education and was held very much in the central bureaucracy in most countries.

The gospel according to Jomtien has become the yardstick for assessing educational systems, securing aid, and finding innovative, cost-effective ways to address a set of grim statistics: 130 million children in the world have never walked into a classroom.

Meanwhile, teachers have suffered a 33 percent decline in their real income over the last decade, the shortage of textbooks has become more acute and schools' inventories of books have dried up in many countries.

Faced with these realities, governments in 70 countries have followed up on Jomtien by conducting "soul-searching" round tables supported by UN agencies and the World Bank.

That public expenditure per student in the least-developed countries declined to \$45 between 1980 and 1986, while increasing to \$2,888 in the developed ones.



Unesco programs in Senegal link children's education and adult literacy.

organizations, to take a fresh look at the shortcomings of their education systems and devise strategies to meet the target of a basic education for all.

Specific attention has been paid to reviewing teaching curricula and materials, improving the working conditions in schools, providing better teacher training, improving access for girls and reaching the most disadvantaged children.

Nonformal programs take the needs of the child, or the illiterate adult, as their starting block. In the case of street and working children, of whom there are an estimated 100 million in the world, this means the need to earn a living, often in the most demeaning ways.

Programs generally comprise a carefully abridged version of the national curriculum, combined with health instruction and training.

"Formal schooling subjects students to a full-time routine with set hours in a set place," said Dieter Berstecher of Unesco. "This kind of pattern is not made to fit in, for example, with the rural lives of girls who have enormous workloads at home. Nonformal education shows that one does not have to live with this kind of tyranny, and that one can learn in such a

way that learning and life are combined."

Today, "what seems to be happening is that the formal system is opening up and taking in some of the nonformal lessons which it needs so badly," Mr. Berstecher said.

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ing in business and manual skills. The most successful ones create a bridge with the formal system and result in better living standards for the children and their families.

Hours are flexible and classes are held in sites often provided by the community. The arduous of these programs are small, community-based organizations. Although they know their own turf, they often have trouble coping with the bureaucratic intricacies involved in obtaining donor funding for their programs. And their voices are

rarely strongly enough to challenge government priorities. "Street children have an incredible capacity to learn," said Peter Dalgligh, director of Street Kids International, a Canadian-based organization. "They are like sponges who have not seen water in a long, long time for basic literacy and numeracy training."

Since its inception three years ago, Street Kids, in partnership with the Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Association, has initiated a primary school program in South Sudan that has reached 25,000 boys and girls, many of whom live in cattle camps and move with their animals during the dry season. The success of the program has hinged on cooperation with local community organizations.

Despite the windows it has opened, the Jomtien vision is seeking to take root in impoverished countries shackled by the debt crisis. Although the share of aid toward primary education has increased since Jomtien, education's 6 percent share of the total global aid budget is declining.

"The ministers in Africa know that no one is going to bail them out," said Mr. Fover. "The arms expenditure is one of the big problems. You have to look at those things that are costing a lot of money and providing benefits to very few. That will take time to change but it is beginning to change."

CYNTHIA GUTTMAN is a journalist based in Paris.

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MARKET DIARY

Secondary Issues Miss Out on Rally

NEW YORK — Wall Street stocks had an uneven session on Monday, with secondary issues falling while blue chips posted gains.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 19.68 points, to 3,245.08, and rising issues on the New York Stock

The sag in biotechnology issues came after a negative article in Barron's magazine, traders said.

Jack Solomon, a Bear Stearns analyst, said hopes for lower interest rates from the Federal Reserve

could give the market a push. While the U.S. central bank has not yet lowered rates despite Friday's weak jobs data, "the belief is that rates will go down," he said.

Bond prices, however, posted modest losses. The bellwether 30-year Treasury issue dropped about 10/32, raising its yield to 7.79 percent from 7.76 percent on Friday.

Unisys was the most active Big Board issue, up 1/4 to 9 1/4. It was followed by Citicorp, off 1/4 at 16 1/4.

Maxus Energy was third, up 1/4 to 7 1/4 after the company extended an oil exploration pact in Indonesia.

MGI Pharmaceutical tumbled 1 1/4 to 10 3/4.

Short-Covering Helps Dollar Recoup Losses

NEW YORK — The dollar closed higher on Monday as short-covering and speculation against the yen helped the U.S. currency

Reserve and the Bank of Japan intervened on Jan. 17.

But that intervention came a week after President George Bush's visit to Japan, where the Japanese trade surplus was hotly debated.

"It's one issue as hot a topic as it was a month ago," said Charles Spence of First Interstate Bank, Los Angeles. "People are wondering if the central bank will be there

above 12%."

The dollar also benefited from the absence of any move by the Federal Reserve to lower U.S. interest rates.

Expectations of a cut in rates after the announcement of surprisingly weak U.S. employment figures last Friday had triggered the dollar's big drop that day.

The lack of any action on Monday "says rates are not coming down anytime soon," Mr. Spence said.

The dollar also closed at 1.4107 Swiss francs, up from 1.3995 on Friday, and at 5.3793 French francs, up from 5.4120. The pound fell to \$1.8185 from \$1.8385.

The dollar climbed in Europe earlier, rising to 1.5720 DM in London, from 1.5623 DM on Friday.

Foreign Exchange

going to continue to drive the market," said John McCarthy of ABN/Amro Bank.

The dollar closed at 1.5780 DM, up from 1.5580 on Friday, and at 126.78 yen, up from 125.33.

Loss of a by-election over the weekend stung Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party and hurt the yen, traders said.

Speculators also seemed intent on testing the resolve of central banks to intervene to contain the dollar's rise against yen, they said.

Speculators nudged the dollar up to an intraday peak of 126.90 yen, close to the level where the Federal

CHUNNEL: Tunnel's Debut Is Delayed by Months

(Continued from first finance page) Rail's performance would measure up here bare.

While the markets took the news of the delayed tunnel opening in stride, they remain jittery over the outcome of the dispute between Eurotunnel and the Trans Manche Link consortium, which is overseeing the construction work of hundreds of contractors. TML has claimed additional charges of \$1.3 billion (\$2.4 billion), a significant

sum even for a project with a budget of nearly €9 billion.

"We remain locked in endless negotiations with TML," said Sir Alain, who nonetheless insisted that even a large additional payment to the contractors could be met out of existing resources.

Analysts suggest that time may be on Eurotunnel's side in its dispute with its increasingly cash-strapped contractors. Some also see signs of a widening split between

Swiss Hold Figures In U.S. Bond Swindle

BASEL, Switzerland — Swiss police said Monday they had arrested several people and confiscated canceled U.S. bonds with a

total value of more than \$60 million in connection with a worldwide banking fraud.

Based city police said those arrested included Swiss nationals and foreigners. They said an figure could be set by the end of the day.

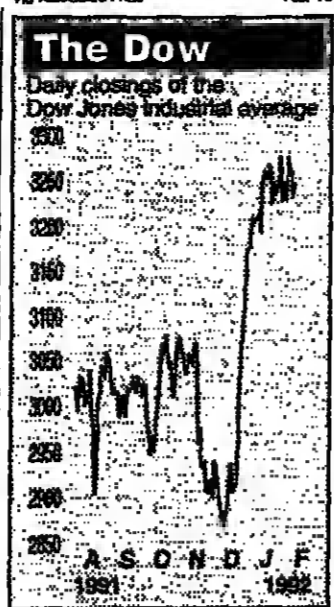


Table with 4 columns: NYSE Most Active, listing various stocks like Unisys, Citicorp, and Maxus Energy with their prices and changes.

Table with 4 columns: NYSE Diary, listing advanced, declined, unchanged, and total issues.

Table with 4 columns: Amex Diary, listing advanced, declined, unchanged, and total issues.

Table with 4 columns: NASDAQ Diary, listing advanced, declined, unchanged, and total issues.

Table with 4 columns: Dow Jones Averages, listing various indices like DJIA, DJ Industrials, etc.

Table with 4 columns: Standard & Poor's Indexes, listing various industry-specific indices.

Table with 4 columns: NYSE Indexes, listing Composite, Industrial, etc.

Table with 4 columns: NASDAQ Indexes, listing Composite, Industrial, etc.

Table with 4 columns: AMEX Stock Index, listing High, Low, Close, Change.

Table with 4 columns: Dow Jones Bond Averages, listing various bond indices.

Table with 4 columns: S&P 100 Index Options, listing various options contracts.

Table with 4 columns: Market Sales, listing various market activity statistics.

Table with 4 columns: NYSE Most Active, listing top trading volume stocks.

Table with 4 columns: NYSE Diary, listing market activity for NYSE.

Table with 4 columns: Amex Diary, listing market activity for Amex.

Table with 4 columns: EUROPEAN FUTURES, listing various European futures contracts.

Table with 4 columns: Food, listing various food-related futures contracts.

Table with 4 columns: Metals, listing various metal futures contracts.

Table with 4 columns: Financial, listing various financial futures contracts.

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Table with 4 columns: Grains, listing various grain futures contracts.

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Table with 4 columns: HIGH GOVERNMENT BOND (LIFFE), listing various government bond futures.

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Table with 4 columns: BRENT CRUDE OIL (IPE), listing various crude oil futures contracts.

Table with 4 columns: Stock Indexes, listing various stock index futures contracts.

Table with 4 columns: Spot Commodities, listing various spot commodity prices.

Table with 4 columns: Dividends, listing various dividend payments.

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For the Record

U.S. FUTURES

World Stock Markets

U.S. Business Itching to Get Into Vietnam

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — At a time when American competitiveness, or lack of it, in Asia is much debated, corporations and business organizations in the United States are pressing for an end to the trade and investment boycott of Vietnam, a country where American companies say they believe they could do very well.

The quiet lobbying — led by the petroleum, construction, telecommunications and consulting industries — is prompted by the perception that the Japanese have been positioning themselves in Vietnam for decades and will grab many of the contracts when Vietnam becomes integrated in world trade.

Japan and South Korea, apparently uncomfortable with an American-led embargo, have begun moving in recent weeks toward greater participation in the Vietnamese economy.

American products, introduced in South Vietnam in the 1960s and 1970s, are highly prized by Hanoi — and still functioning.

An official of Caterpillar Far East Commercial Ltd., the Asian subsidiary of Caterpillar Inc., based in Peoria, Illinois, told a congressional committee recently that on a visit to Vietnam last spring he saw working Caterpillar

vehicles that had been delivered 20 years ago.

"The interest in Vietnam is substantial," said Virginia Foote, director of the three-year-old United States Vietnam Trade Council, a private group that helps American companies and individuals position themselves for the competition expected in the Vietnamese economy when the embargo is finally lifted.

The council's chairman is William H. Sullivan, a former deputy assistant secretary of state for Vietnam, whom Hanoi approached for help in 1988. Ms. Foote said at least 10 large corporations and about 300 smaller companies, plus dozens of individual entrepreneurs, had joined.

The council is asking the Treasury Department for a license to bring Vietnamese to the United States under fellowships, or to allow Americans to teach courses in Vietnamese schools or companies.

Nearly 17 years after the end of the Vietnam War, the United States not only maintains a nearly total embargo against country-to-country dealings with Vietnam but also opposes any assistance to Hanoi by international lending organizations, in particular the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the International Monetary Fund, where Vietnam is \$140 million in arrears from past borrowing.

On Dec. 17, the State Department relaxed travel restrictions, allowing group tours to Vietnam to be sold in the United States. And about \$1 million in humanitarian assistance goes to Vietnam annually through private organizations.

But all applications for commercial trading licenses are routinely rejected, government officials say. Americans, unlike their competitors in Japan and Europe, are not permitted to open offices in Vietnam. American chambers of commerce in Hong Kong, Bangkok and other cities are lobbying Congress and the administration for a change in this restrictive policy.

Hanoi, short of hard currency and suffering from the loss of Soviet aid, is urgently seeking bids to explore and develop oil fields in the South China Sea and to begin building or rebuilding roads, power plants, airports, ports and factories. Vietnam needs aircraft and wants to sell textiles and agriculture products, including tropical fruit and processed seafood.

David Dollar, the World Bank's Vietnam specialist, said the rebuilding of Vietnam, extremely impoverished by a half-century of wars, is likely to cost roughly \$500 million a year for five years. But the country has nearly 70 million people and one of the lowest per-capita incomes in the world — barely \$200 a year.

Nintendo Says Talk of Shift to U.S. Was 'Joke'

Readers
 TOKYO — Nintendo Co., the games giant, said Monday its president was "joking" when he said he wanted to move the company's headquarters to the United States.

"The president was only joking and we do not have any plan to move our headquarters from Japan to anywhere," a company spokesman said.

Nintendo's president, Hiroshi Yamauchi, told The New York Times Saturday that he wanted to move the headquarters to Seattle. He was quoted as saying the only question was "whether the Japanese government will let me."

The company's U.S. subsidiary, Nintendo of America, is based in Seattle.

Panel Finds Bond Corp. Illegalities

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
 SYDNEY — The Australian Securities Commission said on Monday its two-year investigation into Alan Bond's former corporate empire had uncovered significant illegal actions.

"The ASC has identified major breaches of the law that may give rise to criminal prosecution of a number of individuals who formerly held office in the Bond group of companies and its associates," the commission said.

Its 600-page report focuses on a large number of transactions, such as the use by Bond Corp. Holdings of 1.2 billion Australian dollars (\$897.3 million) of cash from its Bell Resources Ltd. unit and the lending of large sums from another Bond subsidiary, J.N. Taylor & Co., to Alan Bond's private company, Dalldorf Investments Pty.

Bond Corp. Holdings, the central company in the former Bond empire, is offering equity to its creditors to stave off bankruptcy. It currently owes around 2.4 billion Australian dollars (\$1.79 billion).

Mr. Bond resigned in September 1990 as chairman of Bond Corp.

The securities commission said its offices in Adelaide and Perth were conducting further investigations, expected to continue until the middle of the year. Already, 200,000 documents have been assembled and 65 witnesses have been heard in a total of 97 examinations since the inquiry began in March 1990. (Readers, AP)

Investor's Asia			Tokyo Nikkei 225	
Hong Kong Hang Seng	Singapore Straits Times	Moody	Close	Change
400	100	4,733.55	1,526.25	+0.47
450	150	1,594.95	1,580.90	+0.25
4150	1400	21,819.52	22,107.12	+7.90
350	100	603.35	599.84	+2.99
150	50	780.25	780.05	-0.02
100	30	887.18	891.48	-0.92
200	100	5,204.55	5,217.83	-0.25
100	50	1,254.53	1,252.57	+1.52
100	50	294.22	294.22	Unch.
100	50	1,458.50	1,467.12	-0.60
100	50	1,054.07	1,028.16	+3.62

Indonesia Sees New Energy Boom in Exporting Clean Coal

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

JAKARTA — Indonesia, the world's largest supplier of liquefied natural gas and Asia's leading oil exporter, is planning a major expansion of coal exports to cash in on growing international demand.

Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong and fast-growing economies in Southeast Asia are turning to Indonesia as the only country in the region apart from China that has sufficient reserves to provide substantial amounts of coal for industrial expansion.

Analysts say that as coal imports play a larger role in commercial energy supply, East Asian nations want to reduce reliance on traditional exporters outside the region, chiefly Australia, the United States, Canada, South Africa and the former Soviet Union.

Cost is a major factor prompting East Asia to turn to coal. Indonesian officials said that only a few power stations that use nearby natural gas, without having to undertake costly liquefaction necessary for long-distance transport, can produce electricity more cheaply than coal. Oil, geo-

thermal and nuclear power are all much more expensive, officials say.

Many of the 10 export mines that are gearing up production on the east coast of Kalimantan in Indonesia have extensive reserves of coal that are unusually low in polluting sulfur and ash.

Company executives say that as environmental standards become tighter, promising markets are opening in Europe for imports of "clean" coal from Indonesia to blend with other coal that burns better but has a higher content of pollutants.

Some analysts caution, however, that the high moisture content of some Kalimantan coal might restrict its market penetration because many Asian and European power utilities were designed to burn dryer types of coal.

Indonesian coal production, which totaled barely 2 million tons in 1985, rose to 13 million tons in 1991 and may approach 100 million tons by the year 2003, according to the most recent official forecast.

The bulk of this increase will be for domestic electricity generation and other industrial uses as Indonesia's oil reserves decline and the country becomes a net oil importer, possibly by the end of the decade.

However, at least 30 million tons of the projected coal output will probably be exported, said Kosim Gandataruna, director general of mining in the Indonesian department of mines and energy.

Exports in 1991 amounted to only 6.5 million tons, but they are increasing rapidly. Most sales are to countries in East Asia and the European Community.

Geraldine Anthony, an energy specialist in the Australian government's Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics in Canberra, said that European esbomas imports of steaming coal were expected to reach 168 million tons by 2005, up from 82 million tons in 1990.

In the same period, she said, Asian steaming coal imports will almost double to 160 million tons.

Barry T. Davies, general manager of PT Arntman Indonesia, said that although Indonesian coal output was still small compared with leading exporters such as Australia, South Africa, the United States and Canada, the country could play an important role in diversifying sources of supply for Pacific Rim coal importers.

But he said that if Indonesia was to achieve its coal export objectives, "it must develop a reputation in the marketplace as a reliable supplier."

Arutmin, a joint venture between BHP Minerals of Australia and Bakrie Group of Indonesia, is one of 11 consortiums that have 30-year exploration and production-sharing contracts with PT Tambang Batubara Bukit Asam, the Indonesian state coal company that has mines on Sumatra.

Ambo Mangunwidjaja, Tambang's president director, said that with reserves of at least 32 billion tons, Indonesia has enough coal to meet domestic and foreign demand for many years.

At present, only one of the five operational export mines in Kalimantan — PT Kaltim Prima Coal — has a deep-water coal loading terminal for bulk carriers of up to 180,000 tons. Such a facility is needed to reduce loading time and transport costs to the lowest possible level.

A partnership between British Petroleum Co. and CRA Ltd. of Australia spent \$500 million to bring its mine and export terminal into operation last September. When it reaches peak output in 1993, the project will produce 7 million tons of premium quality coal a year.

Very briefly:

- Philippine Airlines is negotiating the sale of 10 percent of its equity to Sultan Hassanah Bolikah of Brunei, on top of the 67 percent stake bought by a Philippine consortium last month, officials said.
- Casio Computer Co. will start selling on Feb. 24 a 19,000 yen (\$150) watch that also measures blood pressure at the application of pressure from a finger.
- Chinese Estates Holdings Ltd.'s stockholders approved a sweetened bid by Evers International Holdings Co. to take Chinese Estates private by buying the 50.4 percent stake Evers does not already hold.
- Murabaci Corp., Kawasaki Heavy Industries Ltd. and ABB Asea Brown Boveri Ltd. won a \$230 million order to build and manage a thermal power plant at Bataan, the Philippines.
- Singapore's Registry of Vehicles will ban from Sept. 1 the import and registration of cars more than three years old in a move to curb an influx of used vehicles that threatens to clog roads.
- The Japan Securities Dealers Association and the Tokyo Stock Exchange said they were considering drawing up operating guidelines for stock exchanges in such areas as large-scale sales promotion.
- Japan's trade surplus in January, to be reported Thursday, is likely to have quadrupled from the year-earlier month to about \$4.2 billion, due to cheaper oil prices and the economic slowdown, analysts said.
- Newcrest Mining Ltd. and Phosco Resources Ltd. of Australia and Newgold Ltd. of Canada sued Australia's government in the High Court, alleging that its ban on gold and platinum mining at Coronation Hill in northern Australia violated constitutional protection of property rights. (Reuters, AP, Bloomberg)

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Feb. 10, 1992

One share equals \$100 unless stated otherwise. All fund values are estimates and subject to change. Not all funds are available in all states. Please call your broker for details.

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SPORTS

OLYMPICS

Blair Wins 500 Sprint To End Shutout of U.S.

By Michael Janofsky

ALBERTVILLE, France — The celebration actually began long before Bonnie Blair made it official, when nearly 50 of her friends and relatives piled onto a double-decker bus outside the Café de la Gare for the short trip to the speed skating oval.

"My dad died two years ago," she said in a crowded news conference later, referring to Charles (Chile) Blair, an engineer. "To begin with, it was morbidly dream that I be in the Olympics before it was mine. He even told me I would win a gold medal, and I always told him I thought he was crazy. I'm glad he was with me in 1988. This medal" — she swallowed hard and began to cry — "definitely goes to him."

continued around once more with her fists held skyward in triumph. She had pushed Ye to the silver — the first ever medal for a Chinese athlete in the winter Games — and Luding to the bronze.

The group's only concern was 46-year-old Mary Polaski, the oldest of Eleanor Blair's four children attending them Games. "She has the loudest mouth," said Rob Blair, a 36-year-old brother. "If Mary's sitting at one end of the stadium and you're in the other, you'll still hear her."

Never mind that Blair failed to finish in under 39 seconds, her goal. The conditions would not permit it. None of the remaining 24 skaters had the ability to challenge her time.

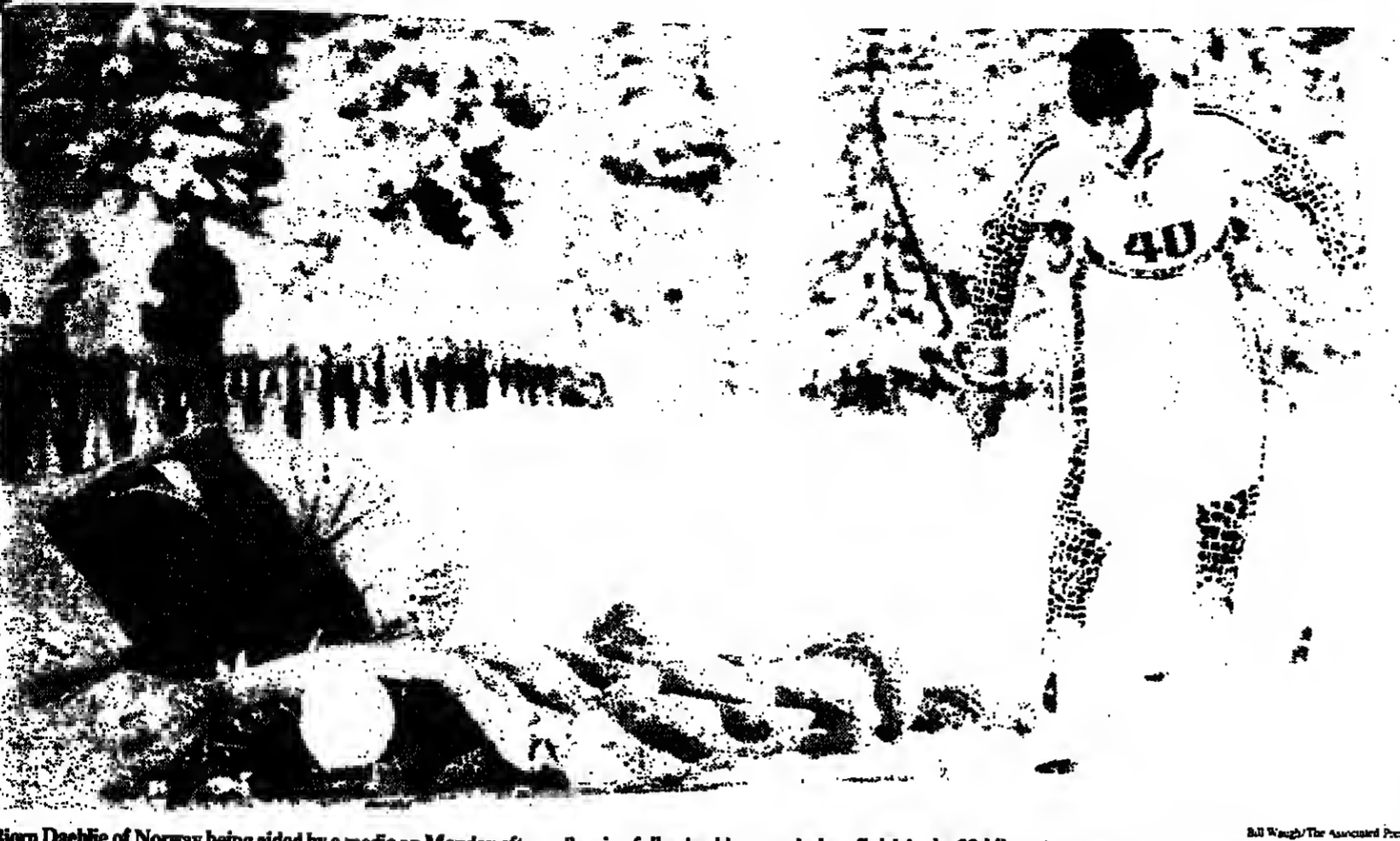
By 1905, as any chance for an upset was fading, the entourage began regenerating the party atmosphere. Reporters were swarming about, and all the Blairs — Eleanor; Polaski; Suzy Blair, 43, of Park City, Utah; Rob, who lives in Dallas; and Angela Blair, 35, of Delafield, Wisconsin — found cameras and microphones in their faces.

As the final pair finished, Rob grabbed his mother for a bear hug. Soon, the whole group was singing. "My Bonnie Lies Over the Ocean" as she climbed the podium for her reward.

But this was a day of perfection for the Blairs of Champaign, Illinois, all of them. As they cheered at the proper time, Bonnie skated the fastest time among 32 finishers in the 500-meter event, 40.33 seconds, to become the first American woman to win back-to-back gold medals in the Winter Olympics and the first American to repeat since 1952, when Dick Burton defended his men's singles title in figure skating.



George Hackl after winning Monday's single luge competition.



Bjorn Dæhlie of Norway being aided by a medic on Monday after collapsing following his second-place finish in the 30-kilometer cross-country race.

Fall in Combined Extends Girardelli Jinx

By Harvey Araton

VAL D'ISERE, France — Helmut Girardelli first had some choice words for race officials. Then he turned to address his 28-year-old son, Marc.

Girardelli remains a force for Sunday's Super G. Also to remain in the medal-less category is A.J. Kitt of the United States, who was 10th in Monday's controversial, snow delayed downhill, out close to the spectacular performance he needed to compensate for unaccomplished slalom skills.

Kyle Rasmussen continued to be the most pleasant U.S. surprise, finishing 11th, one hundredth of a second behind Kitt. Despite a miserable World Cup season, the 21-year-old Rasmussen, an off-season California ranch hand, ran a solid 17th in Sunday's one-shot downhill.

Later in the day, after the daily coaches meeting and the draw for the Tuesday's two slalom runs, those two had a brisk exchange, speaking German. Girardelli has 24 hours from after the race in which to lodge an official protest. There was also speculation that Girardelli might lose his coach's accreditation due to his outburst.

Kitt said the biggest problem was the referee for the combined. "Luckily for Marc, he doesn't have the same reputation as his father." Schinhaar would not identify the official or officials Helmut Girardelli was said by an observer to have argued heatedly with.

It was Helmut Girardelli who took Marc to Luxembourg at the age of 12, after refusing to relinquish control to the Austrian federation. "He's very difficult to get along with," said Harald Schönhaar, the referee for the combined. "Luckily for Marc, he doesn't have the same reputation as his father." Schinhaar would not identify the official or officials Helmut Girardelli was said by an observer to have argued heatedly with.

Thorsen, admittedly not slalom stalwart, will likely finish the overall competition behind Switzerland's Paul Accola and Germany's Markus Wasmeier, excellent slalom racers who were fifth and seventh on Monday. Both are positioned well for the gold, with Girardelli and Austria's Günther Mader removed from Tuesday's slalom start list.

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Skier and Coach Injured on Slope

MERIBEL, France (Reuters) — Norwegian coach Ole Magne Wolaker suffered a broken leg Monday when American downhill skier Megan Gerty ignored a stop signal and ran into him on a practice course.

Norwegians Dominate in 30-Kilometer

LES SAISIES, France — Vegard Ulvang led a Norwegian medal sweep in the men's 30-kilometer cross-country skiing at the Winter Olympics Monday.

Whither Colombia's Lone Entry?

ALBERTVILLE, France (Reuters) — Mystery surrounded the Colombian team at the Winter Olympics on Monday when its lone competitor, Alberto Pérez, failed to show up for his race.

Stasi Sledder Too Good to Let Go

ALBERTVILLE, France (Reuters) — German bobsled driver Harald Czudaj, who admitted spying on teammates for the East German secret police, will take part in the Olympics following a plea for leniency by other members of the German team.

It's Necessary, but Enough is Enough

VAL D'ISERE, France (AP) — Heavy snow early Monday caused the first delay at the Winter Olympics, with officials postponing the start of the men's combined downhill for more than two hours.

For Her, the Downhill Looks Uphill

MERIBEL, France (AP) — Switzerland's Vreni Schneider, one of the world's great skiers, has decided she'd rather take the day off than risk the intimidating slopes of the Olympic women's downhill course.



Members of the French police helping to prepare the downhill slope on Monday after heavy snowfall forced the first delay of the Games. There were from 7 to 12 inches of new snow along the course.

Hackl Wins Luge To 'Crown Career'

LA PLAGNE, France — Germany's Georg Hackl, the silver medalist in 1988, won gold this time in men's single luge.

The German's time of 45.190 seconds came in sunny, mild weather during Sunday's opening run. His first-day total of 1:30.541 was 0.118 ahead of Schmidt and 0.145 faster than Prock.

Kennedy Finishes 10th

Frank Liskey of The New York Times reported: Duncan Kennedy's 10th-place finish in the luge competition was the highest placing ever by an American man.

But he did not win an Olympic medal or even come close. On Sunday's second run, he skidded going into the fifth of the 15 curves, and on Monday's second run he did it again.

Koch a Satisfied 42d

Doug Cross of The Washington Post reported: It is doubtful that Bill Koch often, if ever, finished 42d while dominating the international cross-country ski circuit in the 1970s and early 1980s.

But all eyes were on Koch, 36, the 1982 World Cup champion who decided last spring that coaching, broadcasting, and public relations work for an Oregon ski resort no longer was enough.

He began endurance training over the summer, then announced

his intention to compete in the 1992 and 1994 Winter Olympics.

There are so many variables in this sport," he said. "I didn't slide that well, I guess. I was in a position where I could have crashed and burned or go fast, and I guess I did a combination. I wasn't nervous. Errors just happened. It isn't necessarily nerves."

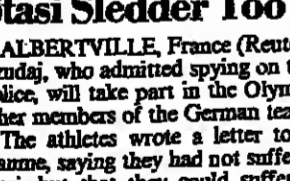
Lugers feel so possessive about their sleds that they sometimes refuse to let others touch them. Kennedy said he was not in love with his sled.

"I could be trying to get too much out of it," he said. "The problems were driver error, but I'm not comfortable with this sled. I've crashed with it. But the sled yesterday and today indicate it isn't the sled, it's me."

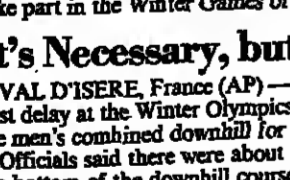
At age 24, Kennedy has been racing lugers for 12 years. But when he was asked about retirement, he laughed.

"Retire?" he said. "I'm just starting out."

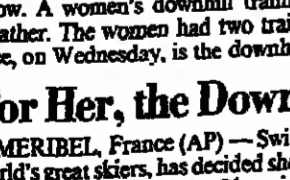
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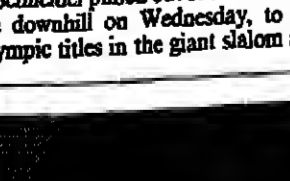
Texas



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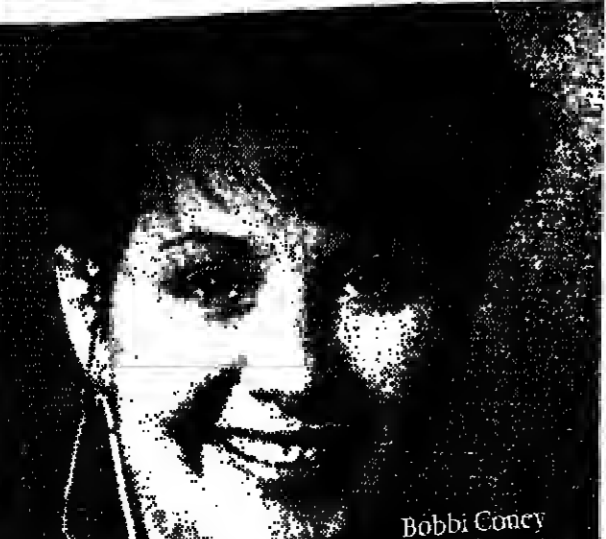


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ART BUCHWALD

Lining Up Photo Ops

WASHINGTON — The most important aspect of a presidential campaign is the photo opportunity. It is a great moment recorded on camera that can either make or break the candidate.



wanted. Our Head Start program was still in place, but the building was closed because they ran out of money.

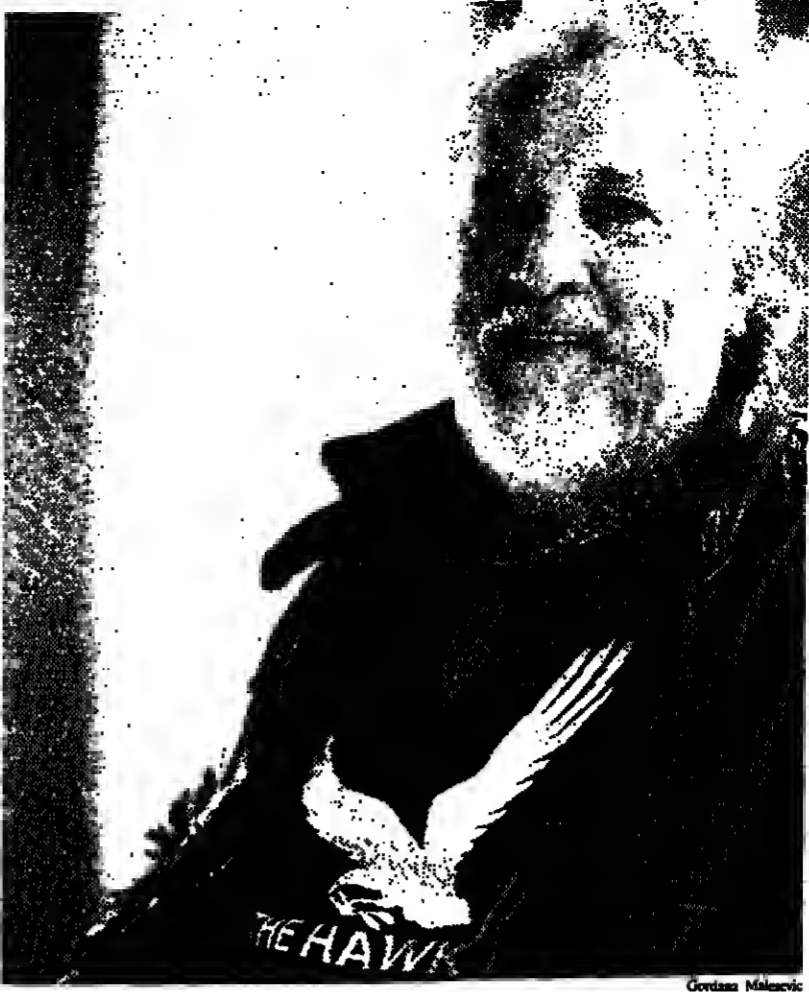
Museum Acquires A Picasso Sketch

NEW YORK Times Service — The Museum of Modern Art has acquired the only known existing sketch depicting the whole of Picasso's "Démolisseurs d'Avignon," the 1907 painting that is not only a cornerstone of the museum's collection but also one of the central monuments of 20th-century art.

The Hawk, a Legend In His Spare Time

By Mike Zwerin International Herald Tribune

CANNES — Ronnie Hawkins says he's been playing rock 'n' roll so long that when he started "the Dead Sea was that way."



Hawkins, a rocker who likes the rough and tumble of the road.

slots and the igloos." His publicity describes him as being "lean and mean, drawing and brawling, a wild-eyed son of the Southern soil."

Miller Play in London To Close 6 Weeks Early

"The Ride Down Mount Morgan," the first play by Arthur Miller to receive its world premiere outside the United States, will end its London run on Saturday, six weeks earlier than originally intended.

Billy Crystal will be back as host of the Academy Awards, which will be presented on March 30 at the Los Angeles Music Center.

Barry Goldwater, 83, the conservative former U.S. senator from Arizona and one-time Republican presidential candidate, married Susan Shaffer Wechsler, 51, an executive for a home health care agency, in Scottsdale, Arizona.

Lennart Carlsson of Sweden and John G. Thompson of Cambridge, England, were named Monday to receive the 1992 Wolf Prize in mathematics.

More Jackson memorabilia: A white sequined gown worn by Michael Jackson sold for \$1,000 during a spirited bidding war in Oxnard, California, for Jackson family belongings that were seized from a storage locker for non-payment of storage costs.

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